

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Latin America*

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## ARGENTINA

|                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| British Take Sandwich Island Scientific Station                  | B 1  |
| Letter to UN                                                     | B 1  |
| British Helicopter Attack                                        | B 1  |
| Joint Staff Protest                                              | B 1  |
| Joint Staff Communique                                           | B 2  |
| Thule Station Seized                                             | B 3  |
| Reportage on Galtieri's 18 June Resignation                      | B 3  |
| Anaya Farewell Speech                                            | B 3  |
| Junta Accepts Resignation                                        | B 3  |
| Cabinet's Resignation                                            | B 4  |
| Junta Issues Communique                                          | B 4  |
| Galtieri Talks to Press                                          | B 4  |
| Saint Jean Sworn in as Acting President 19 Jun                   | B 5  |
| Lami Dozo Says Interim Presidency Will Be Short                  | B 5  |
| Junta Agrees on 'Acceptable' Candidate                           | B 5  |
| Nicolaides Sworn in as Army Commander 18 June                    | B 6  |
| Speech to Regiment [HERALD 20 Jun]                               | B 7  |
| First Group of Prisoners Returns From Falklands                  | B 7  |
| Political Figures Interviewed on Situation                       | B 8  |
| LA PRENSA Points Out Need for Political Changes [17 Jun]         | B 10 |
| LA PRENSA Commentator Calls for Fortitude [16 Jun]               | B 11 |
| LA PRENSA Columnist on Political Situation [17 Jun]              | B 13 |
| HERALD: Return to Democracy Depends on Army [20 Jun]             | B 15 |
| HERALD Views Galtieri Resignation, Conflict [18 Jun]             | B 16 |
| LA PRENSA: People Demanding Explanation [16 Jun]                 | B 17 |
| UK Violations of Geneva Convention Criticized [LA PRENSA 17 Jun] | B 19 |
| Expected Trade, Economic Policy Changes [HERALD 18 Jun]          | B 20 |

## BOLIVIA

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Torrelío Sees No Need for Changes in Government | C 1 |
| Government Awaiting Answers                     | C 1 |
| Government Affirms Strong Argentina Solidarity  | C 1 |
| Police Quell Student Disturbance in Santa Cruz  | C 1 |

## CHILE

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Government Announces New Economic Measures | E 1 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|

## VENEZUELA

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Foreign Minister Explains Essequibo Claim       | L 1 |
| Parties Support Claim                           | L 1 |
| Panamanian Foreign Minister Meets With Zambrano | L 1 |

## PANAMA

|                                                            |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Col Noriega Praised for War on Drug Traffic                | N 1 |
| [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 16 Jun]                             |     |
| LA PRENSA Chiefs Denounce Government Intimidation [14 Jun] | N 1 |
| Nicaraguan Ambassador Denies USSR Arms Purchases           | N 2 |
| [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Jun]                             |     |
| Illueca Returns From Talks in Venezuela                    | N 3 |

## CENTRAL AMERICA

## COSTA RICA

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| Monge Makes Statement on Departure for U.S. | P 1 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|

## EL SALVADOR

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Details of Army's 'Operation Morazan' Reported | P 1 |
| [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Jun]                     | P 1 |
| Army Reports Scattered Terrorist Activities    | P 2 |
| [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 Jun]                     |     |
| Flow of Aid to Guerrillas Reportedly Continues | P 2 |
| [EL MUNDO 18 Jun]                              |     |
| Assembly Extends State of Siege for 10 Days    | P 2 |
| AFP: FMLN Asks Red Cross To Receive Prisoners  | P 3 |
| Government Confirms Colonel Castillo Death     | P 4 |
| Rebels Claim Castillo Capture                  | P 4 |
| Foreign Minister Says Reforms 'Irreversible'   | P 4 |

## GUATEMALA

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Rebel Group Appeals for End to 'Mass Killings'    | P 5 |
| 85 Guerrillas Accept Government Amnesty           | P 5 |
| President Says Economic Recovery Comes First      | P 5 |
| Democratic Front Responds to Rios Montt Statement | P 6 |

## NICARAGUA

|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| Government Note to UN Protests U.S. Warship      | P 7  |
| Commander Arce Reports New U.S. Spy Flights      | P 7  |
| Privileged Families in Sandinist Government      | P 8  |
| [QUIUBO 13 Jun]                                  |      |
| Ministry Cites Clash With Counterrevolutionaries | P 10 |
| State Council Amends Law on State Security       | P 10 |

## CUBA

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Castro Urges Nonaligned, UN To End Lebanon War | Q 1 |
| Castro Tours Storm-Ravaged Areas Near Havana   | Q 1 |
| Earlier Inspection Trip                        | Q 2 |
| Station Terms Reagan's UN Speech Disappointing | Q 4 |
| Rodriguez Criticism                            | Q 4 |

## CARIBBEAN

## DOMINICA

Charles Accuses Leftist Leader of Plotting S 1

## JAMAICA

UK Wants To Reestablish Ties With Latin America S 1

Economic Group Says Government To Get \$500 Million S 2

[DAILY GLEANER 16 Jun]

## GUYANA

Burnham Proposes Freindly Dialogue on Essequibo T 1

## OTHER COUNTRIES

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Parliament Urging Regional Unity V 1

## COLOMBIA

Government Decrees End to State of Siege V 1

FARC Blamed for 14 Deaths in Puerto Boyaca Area V 1

## PERU

Belaunde Examines U.S. Latin American Relations V 2

## URUGUAY

Foreign Minister Terms Ties With U.S. Excellent V 2

U.S. Seeks Help V 2

BRITISH TAKE SANDWICH ISLAND SCIENTIFIC STATION

## Letter to UN

PY182310 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- A letter submitted by the Argentine Mission to the United Nations regarding actions by the British Government against the scientific station Corbeta Uruguay, which is located on one of the Sandwich Islands, was circulating today at the UN Security Council.

The letter, which is signed by Argentine Ambassador Arnaldo Listre, gives a detailed account of the activity carried out by the scientific station established in 1977 on Morell Island, one of the South Sandwich Islands.

The letter states that despite the fact that this scientific station lacks military equipment and does not constitute a military threat of any kind, we have been informed that the British warship Endurance has officially ordered the personnel assigned to this station to abandon it and present themselves as war prisoners or that it would otherwise open fire on the station.

The letter adds that "this is another example of the fondness of the British Government to resort to the use of force to remove through violent means a scientific station that has been operating uninterruptedly since 1977. It was the first of its kind installed in the South Sandwich Islands and it has been continuing with scientific work carried out in the area since 1954.

## British Helicopters Attack

PY192251 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced that British helicopters today fired on an Argentine Navy scientific station located in the South Sandwich Islands.

It was also noted that British troops disembarked on this island. The Foreign Ministry said that this was an "open and flagrant" violation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 502.

## Joint Staff Protest

PY192335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (TELAM) -- The Joint Staff has informed the Foreign Ministry that today British helicopters overflow Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands on which the Argentine Navy has a scientific station.

The Joint Staff added that after the helicopters overflow the island and opened fire, they landed and disembarked troops that surrounded the scientific station.

The Foreign Ministry reports that "this incident is an open and flagrant violation of UN Security Council Resolution No 502 and to the principles established in the UN Charter."

It adds that this deed is even more condemnable since it has taken place after the Foreign Ministry has submitted a note to the UN Security Council through its permanent mission to the United Nations. In this note, which was published in today's newspapers, Argentina establishes its position regarding the conflict.

The report concludes by stating that the Foreign Ministry has given specific instructions to the chief of the Argentine mission to the United Nations and to the special representative to the OAS consultative body to denounce this incident and to submit the proper protests.

The protest to be submitted by the Argentine representative to the United Nations will be complementary to that which was submitted at the end of this week regarding the UK threat on the South Sandwich Islands.

#### Joint Staff Communique

PY200214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA) -- The Joint Staff confirmed tonight that British troops have surrounded the Corbeta Uruguay scientific station after launching a helicopter attack against Thule Island, part of the South Sandwich Islands, where a group of 10 Argentine scientists have been working for the past 6 years.

The confirmation was disclosed through Communique No 169 whose text is as follows:

"The Joint Staff reports today, 19 June 1982, the following incidents occurred at the Corbeta Uruguay scientific station located on Thule Island, part of the South Sandwich Islands.

- 1) At 1340, two British helicopters overflew the station.
- 2) At 1347, the helicopters landed and began to disembark heavily armed personnel.
- 3) At 1400, British helicopters started a machinegun attack.
- 4) At 1427, the helicopters withdrew; and at the same time a group of heavily armed British troops began to advance on the station.
- 5) Simultaneously, British helicopters started to unload packages, that could not be identified, about 4 km from the station.
- 6) At 1437, the group of British troops advanced on the station and placed themselves 50 meters away.
- 7) At 1520, the chief of the station ordered the destruction of the communication equipment and keys to the codes, leaving intact only service equipment.
- 8) At present, the situation is stable with British troops surrounding the scientific station.

It must be noted that the personnel of the Corbeta Uruguay scientific station is made up of 10 men who are involved in research work, particularly in meteorology, that they are not armed, and that they have been carrying out this activity since 1976.

This once again demonstrates the aggressiveness of the United Kingdom which acts in a cruel and vicious manner, after ignoring for such a long period of time this area and without studying all the implications that such an unwise action may cause.

Regardless of the above, the attitude of the British Government is not in keeping with the humanitarian spirit and respect for the law that it pretends to hold."

#### Thule Station Seized

PY201717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1204 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 170]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (TELAM) -- The Joint Staff reports that today, 20 June at 0915 [1215 GMT], at the Corbeta Uruguay scientific station located on Thule Island which is part of the South Sandwich Islands, the last radio equipment in operation was destroyed as the besieging British troops broke into this station.

Thus yet another act of colonialist aggression on the part of Great Britain has been perpetrated -- this time against a group of scientists dedicated to their specific work -- before the eyes of the world.

#### REPORTAGE ON GALTIERI'S 18 JUN RESIGNATION

##### Anaya Farewell Speech

PY182252 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2147 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Speech by Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya on bidding farewell to Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri as military junta member in the Blue Room of the national congress building -- live]

[Text] Lieutenant General Galtieri:

The most significant event of Argentine history in this century occurred on 2 April 1982. You made a decision which put the republic on its feet in the face of an usurpation which had undermined national dignity. You were backed by a courageous people who responded in a fashion which went far beyond what one could imagine. I hereby pay a heartfelt tribute of the armed forces and to our people.

By having fully assumed the historic responsibility bestowed upon you by past, present and future generations of Argentines, you complied with your duty both as a statesman and a soldier.

Because we are linked by 40 years of friendship and good comrades I want to make this farewell transcend mere protocol and fill it with affection and deep emotion. General, rest assured that the armed forces of today and tomorrow will be able to honor the blood of our dead for whom we have cried more than once. I know you will deeply appreciate this commitment. I am convinced that men become great not only when they act decisively and succeed immediately but also when they have the courage, as in your case, of facing with greatness an adverse situation which is always a step toward achieving final victory.

##### Junta Accepts Resignation

PY190036 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- The military junta tonight accepted the resignation of Lieutenant General Galtieri as the president of the nation.

The junta also appointed Interior Minister Gen Alfredo Saint Jean to be in charge of the executive branch until a new president is named.

## Cabinet's Resignation

PY190054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Before resigning tonight former President Leopoldo Galtieri accepted the resignation of all the members of his cabinet, but asked them to stay on in their posts during the interim government of Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, it was officially announced.

The resignation of the cabinet was accepted tonight during the last meeting Galtieri held with his former ministers at Government House.

## Junta Issues Communique

PY190121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Except] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- The text of a communique issued as the military junta ended its meeting reads as follows:

Today [18 June] at 1900 the military junta met at the Condor Building, air force headquarters. Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, Navy Commander in Chief dm Jorge Isaac Anaya, and Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo were present.

The resignation to the nation's presidency which had been submitted by Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri was accepted, and Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean, interior minister, was appointed in charge of the executive branch until the military junta should appoint a new president.

The meeting ended at 2040.

## Galtieri Talks to Press

PY190227 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0142 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- Former President Leopoldo Galtieri said today that his administration will have to be "judged basically by the Argentine people and by future generations who will be detached from the present circumstances and who will be able to observe with more objectivity the historical process."

Galtieri made this remark tonight in the journalists' room of Government House where he went to bid goodbye to newspaper reporters. The former president mentioned to the journalists "the long hours of work we have shared in the last 6 months."

He then added: "Hours of hard work, some more pleasant than others and the balance of which should be evaluated by you, yourselves, who feel and exercise your profession without malice."

But the judgement of his government, Galtieri said, befalls basically on the Argentine people and on future generations who detached from the present circumstances will be able to observe with more objectivity the historical process which the people of the Argentine nation have written and are writing on the glorious pages of the nation's history."

After his brief remarks, Galtieri, visibly moved, embraced the senior members of the press corps accredited to Government House.

SAINT JEAN SWORN IN AS ACTING PRESIDENT 19 JUN

PY190040 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0034 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- Gen Alfredo Saint Jean is now taking the oath of office as acting president replacing Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri.

The ceremony is being held at Government House.

LAMI DOZO SAYS INTERIM PRESIDENCY WILL BE SHORT

PY201442 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1356 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (TELAM) -- Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo stated this morning that "the interim presidency of Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean will be as short as possible" and that the next president is very likely to be designated upon his return from Cordoba Province.

Lami Dozo made these remarks at the military sector of the metropolitan airport shortly before leaving for Cordoba at 0900 where he will preside over the ceremony of the oath to the flag taken by first-year cadets of the military aviation school.

Asked for a message for the nation, which is somewhat sad, Lami Dozo said: "The nation should not be sad and it should continue having confidence in its strength, because as I have always said, one battle was lost but not the war."

JUNTA AGREES ON 'ACCEPTABLE' CANDIDATE

PY210617 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0335 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (NA) -- The military junta tonight reportedly agreed that the next president of the nation would end his term on 1 March 1984. [passage indistinct]

The navy, on its part, suggested Gen Alfredo Saint Jean and Gen Osvaldo Garcia but the commander in chief of the air force did not agree to these proposals.

As a civilian candidate it proposed current Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez but this proposal was turned down by Lami Dozo and Nicolaides since they both agreed that he had had an active role in the Malvinas episode and, therefore, he did not fit the requirements which the three commanders had previously established.

The commander in chief of the air force also objected to the "bellicosity" revealed by Costa Mendez during the conflict with Great Britain and pointed out that Costa Mendez' trip to Havana (Cuba) and speech made there were "sufficient reasons" to veto his appointment.

Among the civilian candidates Admiral Anaya also proposed current Buenos Aires Governor Jorge Aguado and the head of the Progressive Democratic Party, Rafael Martinez Raymonda.

The two names were also rejected by the other two forces.

After a series of consultations the navy mentioned Ambassador [Juan Ramon] Aguirre Lanari's name -- he had already been proposed by the air force -- which was approved by the army.

Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, on his part, insisted that the next president must belong to the army and reiterated his proposal of appointing Gen (Ret) Reynaldo Beignone or Gen (Ret) Eduardo Crespi.

In this regard the air force pointed out that it did not agree to appointing an army officer. This position was supported by the navy.

The army stated that among the civilian options the name of Aguirre Lanari, proposed by Lami Dozo and supported by Admiral Anaya, "was acceptable."

Aguirre Lanari was appointed Argentine ambassador to Venezuela during President Jorge Rafael Videla's administration and is considered to be strongly linked with army.

He was born in Corrientes Province on 20 August (?1923), is a lawyer and father of two daughters.

He was a deputy to the constitutional convention which amended the constitution of the Province of Corrientes in 1960. Aguirre Lanari was also a national senator for the same province during the period 1963-66, serving as vice president of the Senate.

He was a government minister of Buenos Aires Province in 1957.

A consulted source stated that the three commanders in chief have agreed that the next president of the nation -- should he be a serviceman or civilian -- should "unfailingly" end his mandate on 1 March 1984, which is when "the government will be transferred to the civilians."

In this regard the source excused himself from commenting on whether the new president would head a transition government. The source also refused to comment on the mechanisms which will be adopted to transfer power to the civilians, stating that those subjects "must still be defined by the military junta during future meetings."

#### NICOLAIDES SWORN IN AS ARMY COMMANDER 18 JUN

PY182220 [Editorial report] Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2136 2136 GMT on 18 June begins carrying live coverage of the installation ceremony as new member of the Argentine military junta of Gen Cristino Nicolaides, who replaces Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

The ceremony is held at the Blue Room of the national congress. Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, commander in chief of the navy; Lt Gen Basilio Arturo Lami Dozo, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, outgoing army commander in chief; and Gen Cristino Nicolaides, army commander in chief-designate, all dressed in military uniform, are seen standing on the stage facing the audience, with a huge Argentine flag hanging behind them on the wall. and flanked by the six most senior officers in the armed forces.

The ceremony, which is attended by high-ranking military and civilian officials and by special guests, begins at 2138 GMT with the singing of the national anthem by those in attendance.

At 2142 GMT, government Notary Public Jorge Maria Allende reads the document whereby General Nicolaides is appointed member of the military junta.

At 2144 GMT, General Nicolaides takes the oath of office.

At 2146 GMT, General Lami Dozo, Admiral Anaya, General Galtieri and General Nicolaides sign the respective document.

At 2147 GMT, Admiral Anaya delivers a brief speech to bid farewell to General Galtieri as member of the junta and tells him to rest reassured "that the armed forces will honor the blood of our dead for whom we have cried more than once."

At 2149, General Lami Dozo presents Galtieri with a medal in recognition for his activities as junta member. Galtieri is seen embracing Lami Dozo and heard saying "thank you."

The ceremony ends at 2150 GMT.

#### Speech to Regiment

PY210527 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The army's new commander-in-chief, Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides, said yesterday that "we will keep promoting the defence (of the Malvinas Islands) in all possible forums, tirelessly repeating that we are the real owners, the real sovereigns of these unredeemed islands."

Sacrifices made by Argentine soldiers on the Malvinas "must serve so that, within a determined period, we are allowed, definitively to have the rights which are ours," Nicolaides said, speaking off the cuff at a ceremony marking the discharge of the "General Arenas" 12th Infantry Regiment of Corrientes.

The "General Arenas" Regiment fought British forces at Port Darwin and Goose Green. It was captured by the British and sent back to Argentina, where its members were taken off active duty and put on reserve as of yesterday.

Nicolaides, who on Friday replaced Lieutenant General Leopoldo Galtieri as the army commander-in-chief and army member of the military junta, called the Malvinas conflict with Britain "a war that was forced on us in an attempt to rob a part of our national patrimony."

The former I Army Corps commander said: "These British troops weren't just twice as many as we were; they were many times more numerous." Nevertheless, he observed, Argentine forces fought "in every way they could, in an all-out and completely precarious manner."

"We should have evacuated the area, yes sir," Nicolaides said. "But that is a part of the conflict. The important (thing) is the result... The result has (had) world-wide repercussions" since the "entire world has taken note of the resolve and courage of the Argentine soldier."

The discharge ceremony took place at the "Sargento Cabral" school for non-commissioned officers.

#### FIRST GROUP OF PRISONERS RETURNS FROM FALKLANDS

PY190021 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2347 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- The first contingent of Argentine prisoners arrived today in Port Quilla, Santa Cruz Province, from the Malvinas aboard British ship Canberra, according to unofficial reports which reached this city and an announcement made by San Martin Palace last night.

The contingent is reportedly made up of 4,500 soldiers whose arrival had been expected to take place sometime between tomorrow and early Sunday morning.

The sources reported that the first contingent arrived in Port Quilla, some 250 km north of Rio Gallegos, but no further details were given.

The spokesman for the San Martin Palace, Hernan Mazini Excurra, disclosed that the evacuation will be carried out by the UK ships Canberra and Norland and that the former was transporting 4,500 prisoners.

#### POLITICAL FIGURES INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

PY181337 [Editorial report] Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 18 June in its "Tiempo Nuevo" program carries several interviews with Argentine politicians and noted figures on the present situation in the country.

The first interview is with Carlos Contin, leader of the Radical Civic Union [UCR]. After stating that the recovery of the Malvinas Islands was one of the points of the UCR party program, he said: "We believed that it [Argentine occupation of the Malvinas] was a faultless and meticulous operation in which the armed forces were very careful not to shed British blood, which gave us a great moral prestige before the world. We practically fulfilled the requirements of the United Nations that no blood should be shed over these problems. We had some dead and we said in a document that they were the new heroes of the fatherland.

"We never thought of the reaction -- Argentina did not think of the reaction of a colonialist aftertaste by the aggressor power which naturally began, a few days later, that caravan, that enormous fleet which came across the sea. Argentine honor and dignity made it impossible for us to give up the Malvinas without a confrontation. We never believed that the episode would have this outcome. Those responsible for this action probably did not make the correct evaluation, and this is the result. All of us Argentines must accept it as it is."

Regarding the current political situation in Argentina, Contin states: "At midmorning today we had the impression that the power situation was very fluid, and we had no news and did not know for certain with whom we were to talk. We then decided to wait and we told the Interior Ministry under secretary, Colonel Menendez, that we had decided to go and talk with the interior minister today. We, the members of the Multiparty Group who are in permanent session, then made a new evaluation and about noon we decided not to go. Events have clearly shown that we were right, because 3 hours later it was reported that there is no longer any commander in chief, president, or government."

As to the future of the dialogue between the political parties and the armed forces, Contin says: "Regarding the military problem, or rather the dialogue with the military, Balbin [late UCR leader] said that there must be some particular situation which we should take advantage of, and the Malvinas provides that situation. We have therefore opened a dialogue during the Malvinas crisis and we have approached the military. We cannot lose the dialogue and the Argentines should trust in that, because the people and the civilian sector stand united and we hope that the armed forces reorganize their units. We must look upon the armed forces in silence and with respect because they have endured a bloody war under a technological disadvantage, and we look upon them with all respect. I believe they enhanced their dignity before the republic, as I stated yesterday and repeat now. At the Interior Ministry I said that we will receive them in the same way, either as victors or vanquished, because the blood shed by the Argentines there in the Malvinas is blood that compels the whole country to reconstruct the republic, and we must do that within the framework of the Constitution."

The next interview is with Peronist politician Jorge Daniel Paladino. He asserts: "This is a difficult situation and all of us who call ourselves leaders must try in every way not to spread more confusion among the Argentine people, who are clearly not only confused but also angry and anxious. I believe that there is a difference between the military and political functions of the armed forces. They have fulfilled their professional function, as Dr Contin has said. I am not an expert on military matters, but as an Argentine I believe they have done their duty as far as they could. But I do not have the same opinion regarding the armed forces in their function as a government.

"On a certain day I woke up and found that we had recovered the Malvinas -- that is, we were in the Malvinas. At no time before this did I possess any clear and serious information that this was about to take place. I believe that the problem begins there. It is not now, because this is the end of a question; but the beginning is where the problem lies, the occasion when the Argentine people were invited to give their support for the action of recovery of the Malvinas. It should be pointed out that a few days before a sector of the people were beaten up in the Plaza de Mayo.

"It was not explained to the people what it was about; I do not know if it was because nothing was known, but I must say that the people who take that kind of measure must be responsible for it. Those gentlemen should have explained: We are going to recover the Malvinas. This is not the 1973 soccer championship. This is a thing that can cause problems, can lead to anguish and loss of lives. They should have been aware of that."

The next interview is with economist Raul Prebisch in Washington; the interview is conducted by satellite: Prebisch states: "I believe that Argentina must make a fundamental change in what to call its economic line. For two basic reasons: In the first place because a number of emergency measures must urgently be taken to face current events. Secondly, because I do not believe it is possible to return to the mechanisms of the past, which have turned out to be obsolete and have not freed us from trends opposing each other within the system and trends excluding a large part of the population who have remained at the bottom of the system. As for emergency measures, I believe that the country should establish a rigorous order of priorities, above all in the use of its foreign funds in order to channel those funds toward intensifying domestic development, not toward the destruction of domestic development. It is necessary to follow a policy tending to invigorate the Argentine economy on a basis of great social equality. So I do not believe that the line of the past can continue. In my opinion, one of the most urgent measures is a very substantial reduction of the interest rate; without that the economy cannot breathe. Because of the fact that there is a control of the movement of capital with foreign countries I believe it is now possible and necessary to lower the interest rate in order to revive economic activity."

To a question whether Argentina belongs to the West, the Third World or among the nonaligned countries, Prebisch replies: "There is no doubt whatever that our country, as well as all Latin America, is trying to increasingly nourish itself on Western civilization. There is no denying that. But I believe that the latest events prove that we are not a developed Western country. Argentina has common denominators with the other Latin American countries and with Third World countries."

"The current crisis in the world economic centers, which is not a transitory phenomenon, must lead us toward Latin American integration and toward a better relationship with the centers."

Asked his opinion concerning the future of Argentine-U.S. relations, Prebisch replies: "They will no doubt be very difficult, not only because of these painful events but also because the United States is unfortunately following a policy which deeply affects both the United States itself and the whole world.

You have seen at the Versailles meeting the European countries concern over the high interest rates which I believe are shaking the world economy, and the impact of those rates on Latin America and Argentina and on the debts of those countries is very serious. That is a phenomenon which was already there and to this is added the events we know so well. I believe it is necessary to make an effort to keep a cool head at this time. I understand the great resentment in our country and I share in certain expressions of that resentment, but I am trying to look at the phenomenon with great objectivity. There is only one world in which we have to live and we have to try to bring about the best possible relations, conscientiously and vigorously defending our own interests. The relations are difficult, but they must be restored somehow or other, perhaps not following the patterns of the past, because I believe that would be a great historic regression, not only for our country but also for Latin America."

LA PRENSA POINTS OUT NEED FOR POLITICAL CHANGES

PY200529 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 82 p 12

[Natalio Mazar commentary: "Change, the Order of the Day"]

[Text] If the unfortunate situation which Argentina has just gone through is to bring about fundamental changes within the country and in its people, as has been exhaustively repeated since the beginning of the crisis, now is the time to begin by being honest with ourselves and to examine our conscience taking into consideration the very recent past and the present situation.

This may be a unique and propitious opportunity to undertake a much needed national unmasking, which has been postponed time and again throughout the years, and to put an end to the fiction which confuses and distorts the thinking, feeling and actions of so many Argentine sectors.

We would have to start by removing the masks of legions of fake, nonexistent experts who have freely deceived us with their hypocrisy and false claims; of salesmen of vain illusions and unfulfilled promises; of agitators of impossible dreams of grandeur and supposed glorious destinies; of those who continue to thrive -- despite painful past experiences -- on the naivete and credulity of a great many Argentines who, being civically immature, place their hopeful trust in the utopian arrival of some nonexistent messiah who will redeem them from the chronic poverty and sorrowful social and cultural state which they have endured for decades.

Argentina, shaken by the bloody and dramatic events it has undergone, must awaken from the prolonged lethargy under which it has never dared to see itself critically in the mirror of its situation as a nation and as a state, here and now. Not only has it failed to do this but, quite the contrary, it has reversed the mirror, like Alice in the celebrated Lewis Carroll story, to submerge itself in fiction. It has become a sort of parody of a nation, a sort of nefarious fable which has dominated our history from 1940 until today.

We should once and for all unmask all the politicians immune to the passage of time, blind and deaf to the need for change, who imperturbably continue with their tiring and empty phrases every time they are afforded the chance to show their tiresome faces; the propagators of empty slogans and fantastic projects, ignorant of the most elementary pragmatism; the so-called champions of the working class who only defend factional interests, political ideologies which are obsolete and inappropriate for our society, or even personal feuds won at the expense of the people; the public servants who are inept, short-sighted or given to demagoguery or corruption; the supposed economists and preachers of redeeming falsehoods; the false prophets and advocates of disruptive ideas; the undercover agents of subversion who secretly continue instilling in unwary minds their perfidious instigation of anarchy, weakening the bases of our way of life and gaining supporters for their evil cause.

We should put an end to all the empty words we hear these days: to insipid and childish patriotism; to the parsimony and softness which appear to have become another Argentine idiosyncrasy; to the stupidity of the bland complacency of easy "populism" supposedly destined to gather the sympathy of the masses, such as when we tolerate with absolute insensitivity in very serious times for the country a little group of privileged and highly paid merchants of a supposed sports event of indisputable popular acceptance going abroad to play ball, wearing the nation's colors on their chests, while young boys, barely men and almost of the same age as the players, spill their blood on a faraway and inhospitable land, for so long claimed as Argentine.

We should also create the moral, spiritual and political conditions which would one day allow our nation to cease being ruled by the "providential actions" of a few men who take upon themselves the very important task of deciding what is good and what is bad, paying no heed to suitability, appropriateness and commonsense, taking into consideration only their own whims or personal power and with an absolutism contrary to every democratic and representative principle, a situation that has prevailed during the greater part of the past forty years of Argentine political life.

We should definitely decide to become a serious country; to acquire maturity; to abandon the adventures which have led us to disaster in politics, economics and other fields, such as, for example, education -- being, as it is, the breeding ground and reservoir for the future -- which has been unpardonably left aside, an action whose irreparable consequences can be seen in the unsatisfactory training of many sectors of the young generations which have been through school in recent years.

We should open ourselves to a frank exchange of ideas; to the abolition of censorship and self-censorship; to stop being afraid to speak freely; to a tolerance of dialogue without barriers or preset dogmas among the various trends of thought, which would help us to achieve a healthy harmonious coexistence of differing beliefs, but at the same time conducive to the formation of a progressive society and body politic from which we can build the structure of a vigorous state, without being monolithic; democratic, without forsaking discipline; orderly, but not authoritarian.

The so often called-for development should begin there, by striving for a new national philosophy. In order to be, it is not enough to be born; one has to grow, that is, to develop into an adult, in this case, to develop into an adult nation.

If not, the unprecedented events we have just lived through, the sacrifices we have made and those that await us as a result of those events, the suffering endured by many citizens and by the entire Argentine people will have been, as many times before, a useless exercise which will not have taught us anything. And then, everything will remain irreparable and fatally unchanged.

#### LA PRENSA COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR FORTITUDE

PY200655 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Fortitude in the Face of Misfortune"]

[Text] As we predicted in previous commentaries, the first attempts at denying responsibility and passing on the blame are taking place within the regime in view of the military defeat at Puerto Argentino. Fortunately it is not the military as much as the civilians who are now engaging in this sad exercise without stopping to think about its harmful effects on public morale and national interests.

Generally there are three main sectors -- for one must call them something after all -- that appear to be involved in these futile speculations.

First of all come the ultrapatriots, undoubtedly the most naive of all, who hope to establish themselves as respectable nationalists in order to disguise their total lack of ideas, consistency and even the minimum knowledge necessary to assess the military potential of both sides in a war. Until a very short while ago they had been messianically stating that the "task force" [given in English] was totally defeated and that only the actions of the "softies" and the "defeatists" precluded the country from seeing this. Perhaps this was their way of gaining the gratitude of our courageous soldiers in the south and especially their commanders whom they fear and woo at the same time, without realizing that those servicemen are the very ones from whom it would be impossible to hide the realities of the battlefield. Naturally these bell-tolling ultras are now trying to pass the blame for the military problems in the archipelago onto those whom they call "softies" and "defeatists," and some of them even do everything within their power to use the state of upheaval prevailing in Argentina for their own political or social advantage. However, other than being ridiculous, their efforts do not appear to be dangerous.

Second come those who from the very beginning had opposed in a veiled manner the recovery of the Malvinas and any confrontation whatsoever with the great powers, either because they saw in such attempts a threat to their personal economic or ideological interests or because they had been betting on a failure in order to acquire or expand their position at the domestic level or to undermine that of their rivals. They have influence and they know how to move backstage. However, they are well known and therefore relatively harmless even though their activities are certainly more disturbing than those of the ultras.

Third come those who officially and unofficially managed our war propaganda without being trained for it at all and who deliberately deceived the people so that today's "defeat" has taken the majority by surprise and has even obscured the objectives of the war and undermined the standing of its leaders. This surprise is the most negative factor of the current situation, quite a few of these bureaucrats are now trying to strengthen their excuses by attacking the first two groups and even their own comrades at work.

Among these individuals and cliques there are also those who, without belonging to any of the three above-mentioned groups, want to fish in troubled waters. Obviously, the efforts of all of these have the insidious support of certain foreign governments that may well be not only those of the United States and Great Britain, which are presumably interested in imposing on Argentina -- in the light of the events in the Malvinas -- certain specific political and economic courses of action whose main shortcoming is the very fact that they are being imposed by force. To all of them we wish to quote Unamuno's words to the "African" Millan de Astray in Salamanca: You may defeat us but you will not convince us.

But, we would like to point out that none of the cliques which so irresponsibly seek to pull the strings of confusion has enough strength or support to bring it about. The nation is terribly tired, not of the war over the Malvinas, but of all these years, these long decades of prostration, and even though it may now be watching with astonishment the recent events on the Malvinas -- as well as with sorrow for the lives lost -- it is perfectly aware that it will gain nothing from a civil war or even a confrontation between the various wings of the "process." In the final analysis the nation is well aware of the fact that today's bitter lesson is the result of political rather than military mistakes and especially of a situation prevailing even before 2 April, a situation which Mrs Thatcher's government took advantage of. The nation is also aware that in any case our armed forces fought honorably for a just cause. In sum, the nation feels that the Argentines who died for these islands did so for national conciliation as well and not for further bloodshed in the country.

This silent majority certainly does not involve itself in despicable actions such as the harassment of foreign journalists which took place yesterday in downtown Buenos Aires and even less in the manipulation of the failure. We who, inside, outside and even in opposition to the government, retain our sense of responsibility are obliged to this silent majority. Thus we must immediately propose to this majority a coherent and reasonable way of life, both on the domestic and foreign levels, a way of life capable of embodying the best of our past and of today's world while enabling us to take an acceptable position within the international community. We believe that setting up this way of life and more so its implementation, demands first of all, freedom and order. Changes of regime through either elections or revolution would be to no avail if they do not stand for not only circumstantial -- and therefore changing -- desires of the majority, but also for the collective historical awareness, that is, a minimum of consensus which lays the foundation of the nation and makes us true fellow countrymen despite our differences and even the causes of these differences.

We believe that this is the "unity" which must be sought or, better still, strengthened now. The efforts made over the Malvinas could help us a great deal in this task but only as long as we do not renounce our task. The London government has already announced that many Argentine prisoners will be held in an obvious attempt to tie our hands not just in the military sense, thus clearly showing the nature of its "principles." However, as far as Argentina is concerned, the cease-fire, surrender or defeat of a military contingent must not mean -- no matter how reasonable or inevitable the decision that motivated them may have been -- the surrender of Argentina itself. Our rights over the Malvinas will not be forfeited and we will continue to make efforts to recover them even though at this point we cannot do so by force. The continuing validity of these rights is the basis for our continuity as a nation.

The need to preserve the basic unity of the Argentine state and society calls for an immediate truce for all domestic harassment and squabbles. There will be enough time for passing judgement and blame after the reconstruction is at least underway. The just sorrow which we feel for our dead must stop mutual anger and accusations until the time when they can be turned into proper justice. It is true that frustration lies heavy on the hearts of the decent people of this nation but we must all take care to prevent this weight from sinking our ship, our homeland.

Finally, along with these first steps toward national salvation, which are a commitment for all sectors of the nation, the current administration must submit without further discussions and delays, a political and economic program for a transition with freedom and respect for dissent, capable of promoting the aforementioned minimum consensus among the various ideological and social sectors. Should it be unable to achieve this it must give way to a transition government supported by the armed forces, a government less tired or discredited by the current events.

We must not see today's misfortune as anything but incitement and trial. Should we be able to gain fortitude from our misfortune, the rest will come by itself.

#### LA PRENSA COLUMNIST ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY200845 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 82 p 1, 8

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Looking Into a Dark Mirror"]

[Text] Neither the junta nor the president are considering the possibility of setting up a civilian transition government or to give up their current political duties. According to our sources the resignation of the current cabinet is not being contemplated nor has it been proposed on an urgent basis as certain reports claimed yesterday. (In any case we should talk with Mr Costa Mendez once more).

The prevailing idea in high places appears to be that the military regime should remain in power until the elections which would launch the first stage of "democratization" of the country, a stage initially set for 1984. However, it is believed possible that the current transition or postwar period will be shortened by some -- perhaps many -- months thus stepping up the progress toward an "electoral" solution. Certain sources, although not at the highest level, do not disregard the possibility of establishing, until then, a sort of presidential rotation among the members of the junta. With the exception of certain very small groups little or nothing is being said about the continuity of the "process."

For most Argentines, the last few hours have been, to say the least, a time of extreme confusion and the truth is that Galtieri's so-called "message" has done little to cast a light on the situation, less still to alleviate the sorrow for what has happened in the Malvinas. However, we must bear in mind that his insubstantial and ill assorted remarks on the circumstances -- one may even say different circumstances -- were worsened by the lamentable events in the Plaza de Mayo and surrounding areas.

It appeared the government had mustered the people in order to beat them up and that this was done after certain sectors of these people, the leftist and the ultranationalists, had themselves called a meeting at the same place, although not quite with applause for the government in mind. As we were told yesterday by sources close to Government House, TV Channel 7's call was apparently made on orders from a low-level official of either Government House or some department or other. The same sources have assured us that an investigation is underway to establish the source of the order and to apply the appropriate punishment. In sum: Even a minister's wife almost went to the Plaza de Mayo together with her children in response to the television call, but at a cabinet meeting held at 1830, neither the president nor his ministers even imagined that half an hour later -- the meeting was called for 1900 -- Galtieri would have to "step out on the balcony" -- as the TV channel said -- to "address the people."

This, we repeat, was the report we have received from what is usually called reliable sources. In fact, it seems credible enough, in view of our enormous and irresponsible bureaucratic apparatus which has seriously harmed the nation throughout the war (and for 40 years before it) together with political mistakes and errors of judgement by decisionmakers. Thus, it is hoped that the father of the idea which nearly brought about a tragedy will be promptly identified. Perhaps the czar of official information, Mr Baltierrez, possessor of a powerful imagination -- who yesterday went so far as to say that the cabinet meeting had examined the circumstances of the pope's visit at the very time when the city was in turmoil and General Menendez had just capitulated -- will be able to come up with some information in this regard. Provided, of course, that the person responsible for the feat was indeed a low-level official as the report goes. We shall see.

The same sources yesterday provided us with other interesting information:

1) It seems that an "English paper" -- as it was described -- reached Buenos Aires a few hours ago. In this paper London asked for "assurances" that Argentina will discontinue its attempts to recover the Malvinas. This "paper" has reportedly been flatly rejected. We were told once more that the struggle would continue by every means possible although in the immediate and even the near future, it would not be by military means. This decision will not be changed even by the British intention of holding high-ranking officers as prisoners for an unknown length of time.

2) Last Friday the government allegedly prepared the withdrawal of the troops from the archipelago in order to comply with the pope's request for peace and to avoid further bloodshed in view of the imminent British attack en masse. It is believed that General Moore's troops immediately launched an offensive to prevent withdrawal, to obtain a clear-cut victory in battle and to gain -- probably on orders from London -- political kudos for Mrs Thatcher's government.

3) The government believes that the report which the British television (BBC 1) released the day before yesterday concerning the logistic support that Chile has given to Great Britain for electronic surveillance of our forces and military movements in the south, is fully in keeping with reality despite the "well protected rear" of which Mr Jarpa Reyes has spoken. However, it is not believed that Pinochet's regime is planning to engage in large-scale political or military actions against Argentina especially after his official statements to the effect that will not participate in London's political plans for the islands without Argentina's consent.

4) New channels for understanding are being sought with Brazil, especially in the economic and technological fields. In this regard Buenos Aires is reportedly planning to set into motion a consortium of Argentine-Brazilian firms for the construction of great public projects, including perhaps, Yacyreta. There are also some plans to set up an axis among Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina, an axis which would pave the way for a new Latin American front.

5) Ruser, the second in command to the U.S. ambassador and the veritable eminence grise of the embassy, whom Washington has just reassigned to another post, will reportedly be replaced by John Bushnell, who is said to be closely connected to Mrs Patricia Derian and to a group within the State Department most strongly opposed to the Argentine regime. It is being said that Mr Bushnell had been the "eminence grise" behind the agrarian reform in El Salvador and that Santiago de Chile had not jumped for joy when Washington proposed him as ambassador to Chile.

6) The junta and the president have reportedly decided to make drastic "changes" in the economic program. As we have reported, the current financial system will be discontinued and a kind of general moratorium would be applied to the so-called business liabilities. The government will issue bonds for the total value of these liabilities. The "refinancing" will be made on a very long-term basis. This measure will be backed up by a change in the type of currency which from there on would maintain parity with international currencies thus allowing the state to obtain a margin of profit on the equivalence of the current paper money. The formula would be very similar to that used in Germany after World War II. At the same time open control would be established for financial and exchange markets. Some of the ministers have suggested that Mr Alemann would be able to hold his job only if he were willing to accept certain "political" conditions on his administration, something which is viewed as highly improbable.

These, for the time being, are some of the main trees that can be seen in Argentina's political forest, seen from viewpoints either too close or too distant from the forest itself. Perhaps the coming days will yield other facts. For example, no one knows as yet the chance which the idea of an "unchange" or "unchangeable" regime has of remaining in force in high places while progress is made toward "democratization." As far as we know the government is getting ready to contact the political parties in order to lay the foundations for a general agreement aimed, not only at the initial phases of "democratization," but also at the impending transition. Yesterday, the major generals met at the Libertador Building. Today will be the turn of the brigadier generals. It is probable that these meetings will provide the guidelines for the coming months or at least the coming weeks.

HERALD: RETURN TO DEMOCRACY DEPENDS ON ARMY

PY210539 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Whither Politics?"]

[Text] Oh, that pesky, persistent question of change after change in the complex political life of the Argentine nation: What now?

The external question, the war, the returning soldiers, those who will not return, all of these pressing, weighty question aside, what will happen on a strictly political, institutional and military level internally? There are those among the country's for-six-years-closed political parties who were not surprised that General Leopoldo Galtieri was asked to resign from government and the military. And some of these politicians are overtly glad that he did, since they somehow have got the idea that this particular general's political demise will somehow miraculously speed up the process toward the redemocratization of the Argentine Republic. Or at least this is what they are expressing openly. Perhaps beneath the surface these particular politicians were also concerned about the popularity campaign General Galtieri was launching for his own often-denied political future. But it is hard to see at the moment how anyone in politics could have any clear idea about the country's political future, and more specifically, how they could possibly foresee a speeding up of the democratization process.

Caution would probably be the best means of approaching analysis of what could happen here politically in the months to come. It is encouraging that at least one of the commanders-in-chief, namely Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo, holds the clearly healthy view that the "period of change should start now". The air force chief has said that there is a need to "eradicate certain behavioral vices which have sickened our social body for some time", while an air force statement has added that Argentines seek "a just country" with "equality for all", "a democratic, free and noble" nation "as established by the national Constitution". If the air force, thanks to its vital military role in the Malvinas war, where it showed itself to be a first-rage combat force, is about to have its day in the political limelight, then maybe the politicians who are already heralding the coming of democratization are closer to the mark than one might think.

But "de facto" regimes are, after all, "de facto", and are kept in government by force, or at least by the threat of force. Thus, the fate of the democratic aspirations of Brigadier Lami Dozo will depend on very solid backing within his own force and on whether the army is totally in agreement with his assessment of the political situation. There has been no word yet from the new army commander, General Cristino Nicolaides, on how he sees the future of democracy in Argentina, but whatever it is, it will weigh heavily on the country's political future -- as will the final selection of a president -- since here, as in most countries ruled by "de facto" regimes, the army is the branch of service which holds the measure of physical power that can sway all power struggles. It is hard to tell which way a hardliner will swing and General Nicolaides has a reputation as one of Argentina's most classic of military hardliners. He could be anxious as a true soldier to see the armed forces return to their barracks and to take up their true institutional duties of protecting the security of a democratic republic. Or he could, as a political hardliner, with a name of being short-tempered with politicians and less than patient with political dissent, be contemplating the extension of military rule for the sake of "law and order." Either way, his leanings, will be of paramount importance in the immediate political future.

#### HERALD VIEWS GALTIERI RESIGNATION, CONFLICT

PY210440 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "In the End, To Negotiate"]

[Text] As the Galtieri regime faltered in the face of failing unity within the armed forces on Thursday, there were doubts among observers as to the nature of his "sins" of office. Had it been the defeat of Argentine forces in the Malvinas Islands by British invaders?

Was it his reported admission that the decision to surrender in the islands' capital of Puerto Argentino was taken entirely by Malvinas Governor Mario Menendez without presidential consent or knowledge? Was it the growth of disinformation which had made it seem that the fight to keep the islands was going a great deal better than it really was? Was General Galtieri being accused of being "soft" because of the surrender by his Malvinas commander? The questions were made even more confusing by the replacement of General Galtieri as the head of the army by a staunch military hardliner like Major General Cristino Nicolaides, the stern-faced commander of the First Army Corps.

But in the end, the power contest was between not normal moderates and normal hardliners, but Malvinas moderates and Malvinas hardliners, with General Galtieri being a member of the first of the first two groups and the second of the second two groups, and General Nicolaides apparently just vice versa. It was a matter of General Galtieri's not being able to accept military defeat and wanting to continue the war and of the majority of other general officers' knowing when it was time to quit. So it was that General Galtieri was forced to face that fact that he could not continue to command without the backing of the corps. He took the wise decision to resign when he was asked to do so rather than waiting to be thrown out of office, as he surely would have been, given the mood within the military.

And end to armed hostilities in the South Atlantic does not mean the defeat of the Argentine cause or the death of the legitimate Argentine sovereignty claim. It is simply an end to hostilities and an opportunity to return to negotiations. This terrible, tragic, bloody war in which so many young men on both sides have been killed or maimed should never have happened at all. Argentina should not by standards of international law have occupied the islands by force (no matter how minimal) and Britain should never ever have reacted to such an occupation with armed force, or at least not, in either case, until all possibilities for serious negotiations had been exhausted. Argentina let itself be goaded into desperate action by an unstable internal political situation, infuriating British apathy to legitimate Argentine attempts to negotiate on the issues of sovereignty, and misunderstood encouragement from sectors of the U.S. military. Britain let itself be goaded into fullscale war by a deteriorating situation in party politics, a legitimate but imprudent sense of hurt pride, a need to wave the Union Jack and relight patriotic fervour and a sudden turn in U.S. policy which pushed it over the brink. In the end, however, when the smoke has cleared, when the dead have been buried and the wounded tended, when prisoners of war have been returned and the islanders have repaired their homes, both countries' governments know perfectly well that negotiation will be necessary, that it always was and still is the ultimate goal. It can only be hoped that this tragic war will not be totally in vain, that it will serve to make negotiations on the future of the islands quick, serious, comprehensive and definitive.

#### LA PRENSA: PEOPLE DEMANDING EXPLANATION

PY190556 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p 12

[Manfred Schonfeld commentary: "The 'Cease-Fire' Has the Appearance of a Total Surrender and the People are Demanding, With Justice, an Explanation"]

[Text] With a disrespect for public opinion which cannot be allowed, almost 24 hours after the document of a supposed "cease-fire" was signed in Puerto Argentino national public opinion continued yesterday to have absolutely no information on the contents of that document.

The massive news media -- controlled by the government -- continued to be engaged in offering television viewers and radio listeners dull programs, as if nothing had happened.

Meanwhile, the surrender of the Argentine forces in the Malvinas capital was being announced -- officially -- in Great Britain. It was also added -- differing from a preliminary report to the contrary also released in London -- that Margaret Thatcher would again send British colonial Governor Rex Hunt, deposed on 2 April by our country's officials, to resume his duties and that, at the same time, General Moore would play the role of a sort of administrator of military aspects on the islands.

Finally it was said that on Gran Malvina the British were reportedly about to accept the surrender of some 2,000 soldiers who, in such case, would be added to the over 15,000 prisoners taken by the invaders on Soledad.

During the course of the day, none of the above reports was denied by our diligent public information secretary, Mr Baltierrez. Nothing was clarified in this regard, no light was shed on it.

The only thing that occurred to someone -- someone with a shrewd mind perhaps -- was the peculiar idea of summoning, through the previously referred to news media, the people of Buenos Aires to gather at the Plaza de Mayo to listen to a speech which General Galtieri was reportedly to make from the balcony of Government House.

It is clear that such an idea could not materialize: The historic plaza was thronged many hours before that invitation, and not precisely thronged with fervent government partisans. The imprecations -- in general impossible to repeat -- filled the air.

When the mentioned invitation became known, the people naturally felt it was some kind of official acceptance of their presence in the plaza, thus causing more and more people come. But the mood of the crowd was the same and it became worse in an intense and furious way. Finally, there was the usual running, tear gas canisters released even in the furthest corners and some isolated shots were fired. And the "appearance on the balcony" was obviously suspended.

It is clear that in such situations there are always infiltrated elements, and it is also clear that the government would try to make the people believe that the speech did not take place only because some of those present there prevented it following: instructions and political directives coming from more or less obscure sources: communists, Peronists and various types of extremists. Doubtless there is much truth in that accusation as far as the disorder is concerned. But nobody should have any illusions about this: The protest itself was spontaneous and genuine -- although as always the unfailing illegitimate elements who use these occasions to fish in troubled waters joined the protest -- but it was also justified.

When the day before yesterday we wrote the commentary which was published in yesterday's issue of LA PRENSA, we were clinging to the hope that what was agreed between Menendez and Moore was just a cease-fire which -- as we insinuated -- is a fact which is understandable under certain circumstances during the course of belligerencies.

A cease-fire does not imply unconditional surrender or a surrender just short of unconditional. If someone tries to tell us now that it was not unconditional because the British accepted our condition of taking our flags with concomitant military honors -- or according to another report spread, because there were no photographers or newsmen to record for posterity the humiliating lowering of our flag -- we will tell him that these things are nothing more than window dressing. And we will add that no matter how distorted the numbers given by the British -- although those given about the prisoners in Port Darwin ended up not being very much distorted -- there is always the fact that our garrison had at least 10,000 men and probably more, plus those in the enemy's rearguard.

With such a force -- no matter how "sophisticated" the invader's weaponry is -- one always holds enough victory cards not to surrender without demanding more tangible conditions than mere formalities of military chivalry.

Anyway, whoever gave instructions to General Menendez frustrated the great Argentine illusion. Thus, what happened at the Plaza de Mayo yesterday -- aside from the political exploitation which these or those political sectors or small groups would have liked to make -- was, as we interpret it, the expression of a broad popular feeling.

We say "broad" not necessarily meaning "the majority," since we cannot but think at the same time about the masses which had been hypnotized by the brainwashing carried out by the television controlled by the government, which chanted "peace" and again "peace," and once again "peace," a few days before when the pope passed or stopped some place, while the British were killing our men in the south. In this way, we no longer have a good idea of what the goal of certain Argentine popular sectors may be in their ficale stroll through the world of multitudinous feelings.

We feel that the government owes the citizenry a full explanation. The government has owed explanations about many things to the citizenry for some time. Now the need for an explanation on this essential thing is added to the others. And it goes without saying that the presidential speech was nothing more than a piece of oratory, a mixture of harangue and homily.

To the extent that the government does not feel that an explanation is necessary we can say that it is wrong to an equal extent. The country does not, nor will it, forget its dead and its great causes. The country is in a state of spiritual although not physical mobilization. The government still has the opportunity to lead that mobilization if it just holds up the banner of struggle and does not accept gratuitous and unjustified humiliation.

There should be no capitulation and if there was it should be withdrawn. On the contrary, sooner or later, the power that the citizenry never gave the government but tolerated its use by the government in special circumstances will be taken away.

Those circumstances will not last forever and the disillusionment over a great national cause lost -- since the struggle will not continue only because we were defeated in a battle -- may well become the fuse of an uncontrollable situation.

What happened yesterday is only a warning for the government to tell the truth to the people, especially because it had asked their sons to lay down their lives for the future of the country and the dignity of the nation.

#### UK VIOLATIONS OF GENEVA CONVENTION CRITICIZED

PY200441 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 82 Section 2 p 1

[Editorial: "Defying the Rules of Civilization"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's protest to the Government of Great Britain, through the Brazilian Embassy, over the bombing by that country's ships of Puerto Argentino and the attacks made by British planes on the hospital ship Bahia Paraiso which was carrying wounded and International Red Cross personnel, is quite reasonable.

The protest note stated that the aggressor state "could hardly call upon the Argentine Government to assume responsibility for protecting the civilian population when the British forces were bombing the very persons for whom they were asking protection."

The note also pointed out that the British attitude of requesting facilities for the access of members of the International Red Cross to Puerto Argentino while attacking the ship on which this personnel was traveling is incomprehensible.

Our country's government could hardly fail to denounce and condemn these events because they are, as it clearly and strongly stated are serious violations of the Geneva convention and endanger the lives and security of the civilians in Puerto Argentino as well as that of the members of the International Red Cross who are there carrying out a strictly humanitarian mission with the knowledge and consent of the British Government."

Little can be added to these quotes other than further criticism of the continued behavior of the aggressor country aimed at openly defying international rules which apply to the state of war and to the humanitarian practices of human solidarity. There will be no forgetting that our cruiser "General Belgrano" was attacked while sailing in waters outside the war zone. Neither shall we forget that 7 days later, that is on 9 April, the trawler "Narwal" was sunk while fishing on the high seas. The attacks on the patrol boat "Sobral" and the ship "Isla de los Estados" that were carrying food and medicine to the southern zone will remain forever in our memories.

If anything was missing it was to have hospital ships and civilians chosen as targets for British ships. Now even this has been done, as our government's note of protest charged. No compassion is left for the wounded who demand care or for the unselfish nurses that give it. The strange and tragic irony is that the missile launched at the residents of Puerto Argentino killed two and wounded four British subjects, the so-called "Kelpers."

In war and peace, the civilized world has laws which cannot be violated with impunity. In this case, as in many others, history will have the last word.

#### EXPECTED TRADE, ECONOMIC POLICY CHANGES

PY190844 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] (DYN-REUTERS) -- Changes in domestic economic and foreign trade policies in Argentina were predicted by well-placed sources, observers and bankers yesterday, following the collapse of the third military government of the process of national reorganization.

Among the changes predicted are a general wage increase and a massive devaluation, plus negative interest rates to be fixed by the central bank. Nonetheless, Economy Minister Roberto Alemann is expected to remain in office during the short transition government of General Alfredo Saint Jean. The plan for central bank fixed interest rates was announced to private bankers by Planning Secretary Brigadier Jose Miret yesterday. A source said that the bankers approved the plan for fixed interest rates. A new policy of directing Argentina's foreign trade towards Latin American countries and away from traditional partners in the northern hemisphere is expected to be promoted, and is not expected to be reversed even if the European Economic Community lifts its ban on imports from Argentina.

Economists generally expect living costs to rise steeply in coming months, reversing the recent declining trend in domestic inflation. There are no reliable estimates of how much the Malvinas war cost Argentina, but most economists believe the bulk of the cost was in the form of arms and ammunition already in possession of the armed forces. Some bankers hope the United States will play a balancing role to prevent Argentina from pushing the country into default on its foreign debt of over 35 billion dollars.

TORRELIO SEES NO NEED FOR CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

PY182207 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Since the president is a representative of the armed forces, a change in the armed forces government is not necessary for the meetings with political parties to begin, President Celso Torrelío Villa said yesterday in reference to proposals made by some political organizations that want a change in the government. Torrelío said he, as a member of the armed forces, is leading the country by fulfilling his duties as president. He also said the National Council for Political and Social Affairs, Conapol, is preparing the basis for dialogue so the meetings are carried out orderly and effectively. Torrelío said Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica, as Conapol president, is preparing a plan to start the meetings with several political organizations.

Government Awaiting Answers

PY191328 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The armed forces government considers the stagnant situation concerning its decision to start a political dialogue aimed at the country's institutionalization and democratization to be (?difficult). This was noted by Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado, who said this is a serious matter and that we will wait the necessary length of time for the political parties to decide whether they will participate of the dialogue. However, he stated, to date we are still waiting an answer from some political factions which have reported that they are still analyzing the government's proposal.

Regarding the answer he has already received, the minister stated that the following factions have accepted the government proposal: The Bolivian Socialist Falange, the Social Democratic Party, the private enterprise sector, the peasant sector and a verbal announcement by the Bolivian Labor Federation.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS STRONG ARGENTINA SOLIDARITY

PY191427 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] In a declaration yesterday, the government stated that it reiterates its unwavering solidarity with Argentina in its claims of sovereignty over its territories in the South Atlantic. The document, issued by the Foreign Ministry, reads:

1. At this time the government reiterates its unwavering solidarity with the sister Republic of Argentina in its just claim of sovereignty over its legitimate territories in the South Atlantic.
2. Despite the situation imposed by force of arms in order to deny an undeniable right of the noble Republic of Argentina, it voices its belief that international justice in the long run will prevail and that the blood shed during the heroic fighting will contribute to strengthening the unity of the Argentine people in order to achieve their historic objectives.

The Bolivian Government declaration adds that it will contribute to the effort of the remaining Latin American and Third World countries so that the Argentine cause may prevail over the last vestiges of colonialism and its allies. The people and government pay homage to the courage and decisiveness of the Argentine soldiers who gave their lives to defend the sovereignty of their country.

POLICE QUELL STUDENT DISTURBANCE IN SANTA CRUZ

PY191754 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1712 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 19 Jun (TELAM) -- One person was injured and four were hospitalized as the result of a violent confrontation in Santa Cruz last night between police and students demonstrating against the rector of the university. The confrontation took place after the students held a meeting demanding the resignation of the rector, Mario Serrate.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY191544 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP) -- It was announced here officially today that the Chilean Government is again going to resort to the sale of enterprises -- some of them key companies -- as one of a number of measures to halt the economic recession affecting the country.

The measures also include the reduction of salaries of the public administration, including the salary of the president, his ministers, senior officers of the armed forces and members of the judicial branch. The salary reductions will be 10-20 percent, in accordance with a policy of reducing public expenditures.

The new measures, announced by the ministers of finance and economy, are an addition to the 18 percent devaluation of the peso put into effect last Tuesday, which has increased the price of fuel, bread, flour and imported products.

The enterprises -- considered key companies -- which will be transferred to private hands are the Chilean Telephone Company, the Chilean Power Company, the Pacific Steel Company and the Inter-Oceanic Navigation Company.

The government is also going to sell, through bids its rights in four smaller companies, including a bank and an industrial laboratory. Altogether 440 state companies, worth \$700 million, have been privatized in the last 8 years.

Finance Minister Sergio de la Cuadra said the new government measures are not going to change the basis of the Chilean free market economic model but warned that there will be no immediate economic recovery.

He said that for an economic process to have a permanent effect, it is necessary first to sink its roots in order to bear fruit after some time.

President Augusto Pinochet said, however, that despite the devaluation, inflation in Chile this year will not surpass 7 percent. He also expressed optimism over an eventual reactivation of industry and exports.

The government also ordered the elimination of the automatic salary readjustments currently being implemented according to the inflation rate, but ordered a 53 percent increase for monthly subsidies given to workers of the minimum employment program, created in 1976 and aimed at absorbing the unemployment affecting a fifth of the population.

The government is also going to implement a monthly bonus of \$30 to businessmen for every worker they hire, and it is going to eliminate the legal point of reference which existed for collective negotiations with labor unions and which helped increase inflation.

The new economic measures also established a 10-percent tax increase on tobacco and [words indistinct] of interest for tax debts in order to collect unpaid taxes.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS ESSEQUIBO CLAIM

PA201230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 17 Jun (EFE) -- Guyana must comply with the Geneva agreement it signed with Venezuela and Great Britain if the conflict over the Essequibo territory is to have a practical and satisfactory solution; Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco told Congress tonight as he explained the basis of Venezuela's claim on the eve of the expiration of the Port of Spain protocol, which froze negotiations for 12 years.

The Geneva agreement establishes that the problem should be solved in a way acceptable to both parties and urges them to "negotiate in good faith" so that what is agreed makes sense, Zambrano added. Zambrano accused Guyana of refusing to comply with the agreement when, after it was signed (in 1966), conversations were held in which "Guyana refused to consider the possibility of a practical and satisfactory solution." He said Venezuela "is always willing to reach reasonable solutions through peaceful means," but Guyana must agree to negotiations.

After indicating that the government is aware of "the difficulties of the process," he again accused Guyana of carrying out a "strategy aimed at internationalizing the conflict" and of seeking international censure of Venezuela for alleged aggression. But Guyana failed, he said, since even the Nonaligned Movement recently confirmed the necessity of a solution in accordance with the Geneva agreement.

Zambrano also accused Great Britain of imperialist aggression which resulted in the misappropriation of the 159,000 square km under dispute. He also announced that the government is going to appoint a multiparty national commission to negotiate with Guyana.

Parties Support Claim

PA201945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0510 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Leaders of Venezuela's main political parties have reacted favorably the call for national unity made by the foreign minister to bolster Venezuela's claim to the Essequibo territory in Guyana.

Alfredo Chumaceiro, president of the Senate foreign relations committee, stressed the foreign minister's statement that Venezuela's position in the conflict represents not only the government but the whole nation. Senator Pompeyo Marquez of the Movement to Socialism said the Guyanese Government's campaign against Venezuela must be curbed. He said the foreign minister's emphasis on the need for peaceful relations with Guyana and his recognition of Guyana as a nation having a place in the Latin American community will help the people of Guyana understand that the problem with Venezuela must be handled in a different manner than that posed by Forbes Burnham's government.

Jose Vicente Rangel, socialist presidential candidate of the "New Alternative" movement, said he was in favor of talks on Essequibo being held at the bilateral level instead of submitting the subject to international bodies.

PANAMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ZAMBRANO

PA201705 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca today met "privately" with his Venezuelan colleague, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. Illueca will meet tonight with President Luis Herrera Campins at the Casona presidential residence. Illueca will return to Panama on Sunday.

COL NORIEGA PRAISED FOR WAR ON DRUG TRAFFIC

PA181705 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p 4A

[Editorial: "Colonel Noriega, the National Guard and Repression of Drug Trafficking"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. authorities fighting the drug trafficking have again praised Col Manuel Antonio Noriega for the effective cooperation Panama is giving to control this illegal traffic. On other occasions Colonel Noriega, as G-2 of the National Guard, and Dario Arosemena, as director of the National Department of Investigation (DENI), have been praised and encouraged for their work and that of the personnel under them for their vigorous and constant control of drug trafficking in our country.

There was a time when Panama was infamous as a center of drug traffickers and international criminals involved in these activities, but in a very few years the revolutionary government was able completely to change our country's image through decided and strong actions against drug trafficking, particularly at ports and airports. Since then Colonel Noriega has become prominent in his actions in this area, not only with G-2 and DENI personnel but with the customs inspectors of the Finance and Treasury Ministry. Visible and favorable results are constant, and they have generally received the proper publicity.

Therefore it is surprising that certain media are echoing rumors and distorted slanderous charges against the National Guard, and particularly against Colonel Noriega, regarding drug trafficking. These rumors are not true and only contribute to sowing distrust and to discrediting an institution that must deserve the respect of every Panamanian.

We understand that this is being done because of tactics used by the political opposition. However, we do not believe this is ethical or just, especially at a time when Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, has repeated that this organization will not become involved in political feuds and will be at the service of all Panamanians on an equal basis. In addition, international authorities who fight drug trafficking know that Panama is rendering effective service in this regard and deserves praise.

LA PRENSA CHIEFS DENOUNCE GOVERNMENT INTIMIDATION

PA191510 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 82 p 1A

[Excerpt] After a lengthy meeting last night, members of LA PRENSA Corporation's board of directors denounced Panamanian Government plans to close this newspaper. In the past few days, this paper has published a series of reports involving high-ranking government officials. A spokesman for LA PRENSA said that since government officials have been unable to rebut our reports, they have resorted to pressure and threats.

Last week government newspapers accused the chairman of the board of directors of this corporation, businessman Roberto Eisenmann Jr, of "dealing in contraband." LA PRENSA's management considered this the strongest sort of attack, aimed at pressuring LA PRENSA's top executive into exerting influence to prevent the publication of reports that could compromise the Panamanian Government.

According to the directors, the government's recent actions directed at silencing LA PRENSA are related to the publication of an opposition People's Action Party advertisement demanding that magistrate Luis Carlos Noriega explain a \$4 million deposit in his bank account. From then on, the spokesman said, the attack against LA PRENSA intensified.

More recently, he continued, reports from the United States published by the Miami HERALD announced the discovery of contraband cocaine, in which "high ranking officers of the National Guard" were implicated. According to the spokesman, the report, which was reprinted by LA PRENSA received a strong reaction from the National Guard staff, which yesterday had LA REPUBLICA publish, as an editorial, a personal attack against Eisenmann.

The spokesman also said that since the smuggling accusation against Eisenmann was not believed by the community, the government used another instrument to distract public attention and proceeded to close LA PRENSA. The spokesman said that a few months ago, when executives from this paper met with the National Guard staff at the latter's request, Gen Ruben Dario Paredes threatened them by stating that if it were in his hands to do so, he would close LA PRENSA. According to the spokesman, LA REPUBLICA's editorial, which states that "in 2 years LA PRENSA has not published a single worthwhile item, not a single ray of hope," is a direct threat to this paper and to freedom of expression.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR DENIES USSR ARMS PURCHASES

PA202335 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jun 82 pp 1A, 14A

[Text] "We have not received a single rifle from the Soviet Union. We have purchased arms from other countries. I am a military man, and I have not seen any Cuban soldier so far," said Dr Augusto Montealegre Valle, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama and Sandinist army captain, in a statement to LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA.

The ambassadorship to Panama is the first diplomatic experience for Montealegre, 37. Before coming here he was secretary general of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry. Dogmatic in his concepts, Montealegre consolidated his position and belief in Sandinism when, as an attorney, he defended several Sandinists who were court-martialed during the Somoza regime. During that time, he says, "I started being persecuted."

A good speaker, particularly on political issues, he told us that "my most important task in this country as representative of MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) should be to strengthen the relations that already exist between the peoples and governments of Panama and Nicaragua. These relations, more than diplomatic, are fraternal. Even before the war the Panamanian people demonstrated their permanent and active solidarity; these people totally supported us."

"Besides," he adds, "the relations have been historic. They stem from the year 1890, during the campaign of Belisario Porras, who was closely linked to the liberal government of Zelaya. Therefore, my mission truly is to strengthen our relations, and to make every effort to reach the people and reveal the truth of what is happening in my country."

Montealegre interrupts his talk to ask for a cigarette from an assistant. There is a red and black flag of the FSLN behind his chair and a picture of the legendary Cesar Augusto Sandino on the wall. The Nicaraguan people based their struggle against the Somoza dynasty on the ideals of Sandino.

"My country has been the victim of imperialist intervention; replacing the government at will, and imposing praetorian military chiefs. Recently there was a U.S. warship in the Gulf of Fonseca. We need to defend and to love ourselves..." Montealegre emphasizes.

[Question] Did such a defense require Cuban and Soviet military advisers and arms, as claimed by the press?

[Answer] We have not received a single rifle from the Soviet Union. We have purchased arms from other countries. I am a military man and I have not seen any Cuban soldier so far...

In fact we sent some of our personnel to receive military training in various countries, to be able to defend ourselves from veiled and actual attacks.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, the press and some dissident and other elements opposed to the Sandinist government have also complained about a growing deviation from the original Sandinist government's plan for a mixed economy. What about that?

[Answer] On Monday we distributed 2,000 manzanas of land in Carazo Department, which benefits some 16,000 persons.

[Question] Is it an agrarian reform system?

[Answer] Yes, it is an agrarian reform system, in which individual property exists. There was the need to carry out a program of mixed economy. Of course in order to see that, one must be in Nicaragua. Seventy-five percent of the state loans are granted to private enterprise and 25 percent to the people's private property sector. My people have removed their chains, and they will never again allow themselves to be chained by anyone. They have trust in the Sandinist revolution.

Montealegre refers to the Cuban presence in his country. He says they came to teach the people to read and write through an adult literacy campaign. "For this campaign we needed the assistance of countries with greater technical ability. Initially we needed aid from countries such as Mexico and Cuba, which offered their cooperation. These teachers went to the most remote corners of our country..."

[Question] What can you tell us about the attitude of the Sandinist government regarding political dissidents such as Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo?

[Answer] There are no outstanding legal charges against Pastora in my country.

[Question] After what he said in Costa Rica, it will not be very easy for him to return to Nicaragua.

[Answer] Well, that is very subjective; it would be like being inside his head, in his mind. But objectively there are no charges pending against him in Nicaragua.

The talks end with a firm handshake. The secretary of the mission and the rest of the personnel are all young people, like a nation that has just begun to set its course.

#### ILLUECA RETURNS FROM TALKS IN VENEZUELA

PA210129 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Jorge Illueca, Panamanian foreign minister, returned to Panama City today following 3 days of talks with Jose Alberto Zambrano, Venezuelan foreign minister. Last night Illueca had a private dinner with President Luis Herrera Campins. Illueca left Caracas this morning aboard a Venezuelan Government plane.

The Foreign Ministries of Panama and Venezuela issued a joint declaration condemning the British presence in the South Atlantic. The blood of our Argentine brothers has not been shed in vain. The joint declaration states that as of 2 April the days of Great Britain's colonialism on our continent were over. The seven-point document says the Governments of Panama and Venezuela consider that the result of the battle, an uneven fight, in which Argentina resisted the aggression not only of Great Britain but also of its most powerful allies, has not decided the final outcome of the Malvinas crisis.

COSTA RICAMONGE MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

PA201610 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1250 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] As we had reported, the Costa Rican head of state will begin a 2-week tour of the United States today. The tour will begin in Washington, where he will stay until Wednesday night. He will meet there with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state.

President Monge is here with us now. A few minutes ago he turned over power to First Vice President Alberto Fajardo, who will be acting president for 2 weeks during President Monge's important mission in the United States. The president is talking at this moment with a group of North Americans connected with Air Florida, the airline that will take him to Miami.

President Monge will now deliver through this station a message for Costa Ricans before leaving for the United States:

[Monge] I have just thanked President Reagan for the kind invitation he extended to me. It was presented the day after I assumed my executive responsibilities [words indistinct] Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, who headed the U.S. mission to the inauguration ceremony. I said that I construe this kind gesture of the U.S. Government has homage to the Costa Rican people's firm and repeated adherence to the ideals of democracy. This is what led me, at the time of naming my delegation, not to appoint a government or party delegation but a delegation representing all sectors of our nation and the country's most important political currents.

[Announcer] Thank you. We have talked with President Monge, who will be boarding his plane to Miami in a few minutes. From there he will travel aboard a U.S. Air Force plane to Washington to begin this important visit to the United States. The visit will end in 2 weeks with meetings with investors on the West Coast of the United States.

EL SALVADORDETAILS OF ARMY'S 'OPERATION MORAZAN' REPORTED

PA190254 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Jun 82 pp 2, 56

[Text] Ground troops from army battalions, airborne units and support forces organized into military columns are advancing in northern Morazan Department. Official reports indicate that this is the largest offensive of its kind against the terrorist groups. It has been called "Operation Morazan," and fighting has already taken place in areas near Perquin and in the areas immediately around San Fernando and Torola.

The latest reports indicate that armed clashes have occurred amid the heavy rains of the season. Patrols from the Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso Battalions have killed several extremists, according to a government source, in an area 32 km from Perquin.

It was reported that the rains have kept the Salvadoran Army airborne troops from operating under ideal conditions. Moreover, the swollen rivers have impeded ground movement.

San Francisco Gotera has a normal population of 13,000. However, 10,000 refugees have recently come to the area in search of protection. It is reported that almost 100 personnel carriers are being used by the Salvadoran Army to transport over 2,500 soldiers, in an attempt to "clean up" the areas controlled by the terrorists.

According to Defense Ministry reports, all civilians, some 3,000 inhabitants, have left the town of Perquin. Huey helicopters from the United States have been used in the operation, to transport supplies for the troops in the area.

It has also been reported that there were clashes between the two sides on 16 June. Certain telephone lines were reportedly cut in Morazan and traffic on the main highway was reportedly cut in Morazan and traffic on the main highway was reportedly interrupted. In addition, a large army unit is said to be advancing toward a terrorist dedoubt in northwestern Morazan. The military forces are seeking to dislodge the rebels from Perquin and to stop terrorist activity in that area. "Operation Morazan" will last as long as is necessary, an official spokesman said. He described it as "the most extensive operation in our history."

#### ARMY REPORTS SCATTERED TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PA202342 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Jun 82 pp 2, 17

[Text] Yesterday, a military source reported terrorist acts in various points of the country, mainly in the departments of Usulután and San Vicente. According to the reports, heavily armed terrorists burned two pieces of equipment belonging to the General Highways Directorate, near the "14 de Julio" colony in Juquilisco. The terrorists fled immediately after.

Clandestine organizations attacked Juquilisco at dawn on Wednesday. Army and security corps forces repelled the attack, and the government forces reported no casualties. There was no information available on possible casualties among the attackers.

According to reports from San Vicente, an unidentified bus was machinegunned by terrorists near the Achichilco canton, causing only material damage. Finally, it was said, the army patrol near El Playon canton, recovered a 5-ton gasoline tank truck, and a truck loaded with fertilizers, which had been stolen in the Tecoluca jurisdiction.

#### FLOW OF AID TO GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY CONTINUES

PA190301 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Col Ramon Antonio Morales Ruiz, commander of military Detachment No 3 based in La Union, said at an impromptu news conference today that arms, ammunition and combatants continue to be infiltrated into the nation's territory from Nicaragua, to reinforce the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The military officer was approached by newsmen from the capital who had been taken to the port city to witness the turnover of provisional land titles to 351 tenant farmers or lessors of agricultural land in accordance with Decree No 207. Colonel Morales Ruiz said that he had information that he aid for the guerrillas is entering through Jiquilisco Bay and the area known as Las Tunas.

The colonel also told newsmen that in the past few weeks, several youths have deserted from the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, and have turned themselves in to Detachment No 3. He added that the deserters have been unable to leave the garrisons to go home because they fear reprisal from the extremists.

#### ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE FOR 10 DAYS

PA192239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Today the Constituent Assembly again extended the state of siege, which has been in force for more than 2 years. It was extended at the request of President Alvaro Magana, in agreement with the interior and defense ministers, it has been officially reported.

Although the executive branch requested a 30-day extension, the Constituent Assembly extended it for only 10 days, in order to study an amendment proposed by Democratic Action to reestablish free expression in the country.

The amendment would restrict the state of siege, by which the inviolability of free correspondence and freedom of travel within the country are suspended, by reestablishing the guarantee conferred in Article 158 of the Constitution on freedom of thought, freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

In the next few days, the deputies will try to agree on a decision as to whether to extend the state of siege for the 30 days requested by the executive branch, either with or without the proposed amendment.

The state of siege, which was in force during the 2 years in which the military-Christian Democratic junta was in office, was suspended temporarily after the March 1982 elections, but it was reestablished on 20 April because the conditions in response to which it was first established on 6 March 1980 continue to exist.

AFP: FMLN ASKS RED CROSS TO RECEIVE PRISONERS

PA181545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1128 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Rebel spokesmen have announced here that the Salvadoran guerrillas have issued a call to the International Red Cross to receive the prisoners of war captured during recent fighting in Chalatenango Department, northern El Salvador. The spokesmen added that "in an impressive tactical maneuver, the FMLN broke a siege laid by 4,000 soldiers supported by artillery and the air force," in addition to ambushes carried out against government troops. This occurred during the army's Chalatenango operation last week.

The soldiers surrendered to FMLN forces in Aguas Zarcas where, according to a guerrilla spokesman, "counterinsurgency battalions trained by U.S. Green Berets suffered the greatest defeats." It was reported that the prisoners "include Lt Rafael Romero Romero and William Sanchez Flores, a cadet."

The Chalatenango operation, which began on 7 June, was started from Los Filos, Arcatao, Portillo de la Cruz, La Canada, Nueva Trinidad and Las Flores. It included a radius of 50 km north of the department capital. According to the guerrillas, the rebels are stationed in Quipura, Patanera, El Guaramon; Manaquil and Santa Anita.

The FMLN report announced here today states that "the fierces battles occurred in Los Altos, Los Ranchos and Ramon hill against the Atlacatl, Ramon Belloso and Atonatl Battalions, while our vanguard ambushed army mobile forces on the road to Chalatenango City." Meanwhile, the spokesman added, the guerrillas and the civilian population who were surrounded in northern Chalatenango broke the three concentric circles that the army had laid between Arcatao and Nueva Trinidad. They did this in maneuvers carries out at night.

According to the report, the Atonatl Battalion command was located in Nueva Trinidad. This battalion, together with the other military forces, began a progressive retreat after 11 days of fighting. A final official report issued in San Salvador noted that the guerrillas had sustained 135 casualties and had lost 12 camps. For its part, the FMLN reported that the army had lost 100 men and two helicopters, explaining that the government had announced "massacred civilians" as guerrilla casualties.

Meanwhile, "the largest counterinsurgency operation" announced by the government continues in the country's east. Violent confrontations are occurring, particularly in Morazan Department, where the FMLN has consolidated itself with the occupation of Perquin, thus isolating San Francisco Gotera, the capital of that department.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS COLONEL CASTILLO'S DEATH

PA181850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Government confirmed early today the deaths of Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, under secretary of defense of El Salvador, and Beltran Luna, commander of the armed forces' training center, announced Thursday by Venceremos, the guerrilla's radio station.

According to the official version, the helicopter that was carrying Castillo and Beltran Luna had an accident "because of technical problems" yesterday when they were inspecting an area of heavy fighting in Morazan Department in eastern El Salvador.

The helicopter in which the two high officers were flying "had an accident because of technical problems or bad weather and crashed in a mountainous area" 120 km east of San Salvador, the scene of fierce confrontations between the armed forces and the FMLN guerrillas.

Rebels Claim Castillo Captured

NC210646 Paris AFP in English 0624 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador, June 21 (AFP) -- El Salvador's leftist guerrillas have captured Deputy Defense Minister Francisco Adolfo Castillo, the rebels' radio claimed yesterday. Radio Venceremos of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) claimed previously to have shot down Colonel Castillo's helicopter and found his body.

But the radio said yesterday he had survived and left his identity papers in the clothing of a crash victim, Col Beltran Luna, commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade in Morazan Province, where heavy fighting is reported. But Col Castillo was then caught near the Honduran border.

The government contends that the helicopter crashed accidentally. The radio added that the FMLN was clinging to its positions in Perquin, Morazan Province, and won "a great military victory" last week in the nearby towns of Torola and San Fernando.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS REFORMS 'IRREVERSIBLE'

PA181935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1142 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has told AFP that agrarian reform and the nationalization of the bank system and foreign trade -- social reforms approved during the previous administration -- "are irreversible in my country." The minister said that efforts are being made to convoke a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in the near future to seek "greater understanding." He said that "there is a desire to continue those reforms," but he did not discard the possibility that the situation could change if the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is excluded from the government.

Right now, the PDC, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, and the National Conciliation Party compose a national unity government that Chavez has characterized as "the mandate of a people as expressed in the polls on 28 March."

Regarding the recent killing of PDC leaders carried out in El Salvador by paramilitary groups, Chavez said that they are the result of possible personal grudges and of the political violence that exists. Minister Chavez came to San Jose together with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana and Presidency Minister Jose Francisco Granados, who made a 6-hour visit to this capital.

GUATEMALAREBEL GROUP APPEALS FOR END TO 'MASS KILLINGS'

PA201945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] of Guatemala has made a dramatic appeal to the international community to prevent a continuation of mass killings in that country. The EGP charged that by destroying peasant villages, the Guatemalan regime wants to create special zones, similar to those created by the U.S. occupation troops in Vietnam. In a communique issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, the EGP notes that the people's only crime is that they are poor and live in war zones.

Meanwhile, survivors of another mass killing committed by the Rios Montt regime have said that on Thursday, soldiers disguised as guerrillas tortured and killed 20 peasants from the San Marcos village, Alta Verapaz Department. Afterwards, the attackers set 15 huts on fire. It has been reported that the EGP has opened the 13 November front, which operates in regions in the departments of Zacapa, Chiquimula and Izabal and makes evident the failure of the genocidal counterinsurgency policy being implemented by the regime.

85 GUERRILLAS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT AMNESTY

PA191237 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, some 85 guerrillas surrendered at the Chimaltenango military base in the western part of the Guatemalan capital, accepting the terms of the decreed amnesty. The announcement was made by the Army Public Relations Office. The military spokesman said that the rebels who surrendered to the armed forces belonged to several clandestine groups which were fighting the government forces in a bid to win power. According to official sources, until today, 164 persons have accepted the amnesty decreed 1 June by the military government. A few days after the amnesty became effective, Rafael Escobar Arguello, official spokesman for the presidency, said that in keeping with the provisions of the decree, the number of persons who have accepted the amnesty will not be reported until the end of the month. But in the meantime, the authorities have provided reports on the guerrillas who benefited from the amnesty.

Gen Efraín Rios Montt, president of Guatemala, said that the rebels have until the 30th of this month to begin a dialogue and turn themselves over to the authorities, and that the persons who do not want to benefit from the amnesty and continue to fight will be shot. Rios Montt blamed the guerrillas for the massacres in the western part of the country during the past few weeks.

"The subversives respond to the amnesty by massacring the peasants, and then cry blood," Rios Montt stated, announcing the death of more than 100 peasants. Meanwhile, the opposition Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR) rejected the dialogue proposed by Rios Montt, "because under the current circumstances genuine conditions of liberty and democracy are nonexistent."

PRESIDENT SAYS ECONOMIC RECOVERY COMES FIRST

PA191657 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] According to political leaders Danilo Barillas, Mario Aguilar Arroyo and (Edmund Mole) of the Christian Democratic Party, [PDC] Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN] and National Renovating Party [PNR] respectively, Gen Efraín Rios Montt, president of Guatemala, told them during their breakfast with him yesterday that economic recovery must be achieved before giving any thought to returning to constitutional rule.

General Rios Montt met again with the leaders of the four parties that opposed the government during the last elections. The leaders of the CAN, MLN [presumably National Liberation Movement], PDC and PNR again raised the advisability of returning to constitutional rule as soon as possible. But the president said that this is not yet feasible because of the country's situation. The president left the door open for further meetings with the politicians and they, in turn, reiterated their willingness to continue these discussions and analyses of the political situation.

Although the meeting did not yield the results they expected, the political leaders said that these meetings, and the breakfasts, are very positive for the country. One of the topics discussed yesterday was the formation of the State Council, in which the parties will have 10 representatives [as heard]. Arrangements are already being made to name them [word indistinct], the leaders told the press.

#### DEMOCRATIC FRONT RESPONDS TO RIOS MONTT STATEMENT

PA190231 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR], an organization that was created by leftist organizations during the Lucas García administration, has strongly criticized Gen Efraín Ríos Montt's statement at a news conference last Tuesday in which he said that the FDCR headquarters were in Washington, D.C. The FDCR says in a communique that this only demonstrates the ill intentions of Ríos Montt, who claims to be God's enlightened creature, or the poor performance of the sophisticated computerized system set up by the government, in the building where the polytechnic school used to be, to keep an eye on the Guatemalan patriots who are struggling to establish a true democracy in our country.

The document adds that despite the hard blows it has received at the hands of the repressive forces, including the kidnapping, imprisonment and murder of its leaders, the FDCR has its headquarters in Guatemala, because the Guatemalan's fighting spirit and belief in their struggle will never fail.

The FDCR was created to wage an organized struggle against the terrorism unleashed against the Guatemalan people by the military dictatorship in control. It was the answer to the people's need for unity at a historic moment. The FDCR incorporates 147 organizations representing the sectors most persecuted by the government; workers, peasants, union members, students, teachers, newsmen, professionals, clergymen and democratic political parties.

The military government is trying to create the impression internationally that the FDCR is a communist organization. The military government thinks that with such an argument it can fool international organizations like the Bertrand Russell Tribunal, the World Council of Churches, Amnesty International, WFTU, the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, the OAS and UN human rights committees and other organizations that have expressed their solidarity with the DFAR.

Efraín Ríos Montt's proposal is a cynical mockery, because the campaign of terror continues, as do the kidnappings, killings and repression, according to the FDCR.

The FDCR has never before refused to hold a dialogue, but it cannot do so under the present circumstances, while there are no real guarantees of freedom and democracy. The Guatemala state is a repressive dictatorial regime, regardless of its efforts to appear to be a humanitarian, democratic and Christian state.

The massacres of peasants and Indians in rural areas have increased and one does not have to be particularly intelligent to realize that these crimes are being committed by paramilitary groups.

Thus the FDRC feels that the military government does not have the moral authority to hold a dialogue with our leaders, for this would be tantamount to sending them to a sure death. In addition, a dialogue under the current conditions would only confuse world opinion as to the true nature of the present government.

Finally, the FDRC says that it will not allow itself to be used as a mere instrument by the military government; instead, it will maintain its position, which is to seek peace and justice through a frank and honest dialogue with the friends of freedom and with those who seek the unity of the Guatemalan people.

#### NICARAGUA

##### GOVERNMENT NOTE TO UN PROTESTS U.S. WARSHIP

PA181950 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Nicaragua denounced today at the United Nations that the recent violation of its territorial waters by a U.S. warship is not entirely separate from Washington's desire to build a military base on Amapala island. This statement is part of a note delivered to the president of the UN Security Council by Javier Chamorro, the Nicaraguan permanent representative to the Security Council.

The Nicaraguan document stresses that the U.S. warship U.S.S. Trippe came within 3 miles of the Nicaraguan coast in the Gulf of Fonseca, where Amapala Island is located. A helicopter took off from the warship in a threatening manner, but fled after a number of shots were fired from a Sandinist Navy coast guard vessel.

The document continues: This incident is not entirely separate from the well-known earlier presence of U.S. spy ships on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast, or from the repetitive violations of Nicaraguan airspace which has been admitted by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency itself.

##### COMMANDER ARCE REPORTS NEW U.S. SPY FLIGHTS

PA191631 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Speaking to a large (?Oxfam) of Americaa delegation, Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the political commission of the FSLN, discussed new spy flights and the deaths of 16 companeros, who were murdered by counterrevolutionary bands. The meeting took place in the Ricardo Morales Aviles building, which houses the international relations office of the Sandinist Front.

Commander Arce held a lengthy meeting with representatives of this organization who are visiting Nicaragua. Arce told them about the international misinformation campaign against our revolution. The visitors asked Commander Arce about when the state of emergency will end since the same conditions which led to the state of emergency still exist. Commander Arce said that last month, a U.S. RC-135 spy plane made 13 spy flights over our territory. The commander said that this month there have been 6 more flights, and that last month, a U.S. spy ship was 2 miles off our coast.

Commander Arce said that 16 companeros were murdered by counterrevolutionary bands during the first 15 days of this month. These bands are financed by the Reagan government. Furthermore, Commander Arce said, yesterday at the request of the United States, and using a legal technicality, the European Parliament called for the reduction of economic aid to Nicaragua.

PRIVILEGED FAMILIES IN SANDINIST GOVERNMENT

PA151444 Panama City QUIUBO in Spanish 13 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The Sandinist leaders have repeatedly said that in 1979, the Nicaraguan revolution defeated the alliance formed by Somoza and the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie, which was oppressing the rest of the people. However, this is not so, according to groups opposed to the FSLN. In their opinion, the Sandinist leaders -- some of them from the working class and others from the former bourgeoisie as well -- have formed an alliance to maintain control over the country. They make up a privileged group which, following the Soviet style, could be called the "Nicaraguan Nomenklatura." Just over a dozen families, including the Sandinist leaders known in Nicaragua as the neo-bourgeois, belong to this group.

The following are the names of these families and their positions in the Sandinist government.

The Guzman-Cuadra Family

This family comes from the famous Atravezaba Street in Granada, center of the native aristocracy that existed before the revolution. The Guzman-Cuadra family occupies the following government positions: Fernando Guzman Cuadra is president of the National Development Bank (he was minister of industry, Gilberto Guzman Cuadra is revenue director, and Alvaro Guzman Cuadra is the deputy foreign trade minister. They are all nephews of Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, who also heads another of the "nomenklatura" family clans.

The Cuadra-Chamorro Family

Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, considered a finance expert before the revolution, is finance minister. His son Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo is chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army. Cuadra-Chamorro's three daughters are married to Sandinist commanders; one to Commander Carlos Nunez, one of the nine members of the FSLN National Directorate; one to Commander Hugo Torres, former chief of the state security office, and the third to Commander Oswaldo Lacayo.

The Wheelock-Roman Family

Jaime Wheelock Roman, another of the nine commanders of the Sandinist Directorate and agrarian reform minister, is married to Vanesa Castro Cardenal, who is directly linked to one of the most aristocratic Nicaraguan families. Wheelock Roman's wife is a member of the exclusive "Sandinist Assembly" -- which is composed of a select group of 150 persons -- and of the FSLN State Committee. She is also a relative of Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal.

Chilean-born Anastasio Sanchez, whose second wife is Wheelock Roman's mother, has been appointed state intervenor at the independent radio station Radio Corporacion.

A brother of Wheelock Roman is the Nicaraguan ambassador to Moscow.

The Cardenal-Martinez family, also from Granada, hold the following prominent government positions:

Jesuit Priest Ernesto Cardenal Martinez is the minister of culture. Jesuit Fernando Cardenal Martinez is coordinator of the Sandinist youth. Their brother, Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, is deputy minister of transportation, and is married to the daughter of Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The Cardenal-Martinez brothers are cousins of the Cuadra-Chamorros and Guzman-Cuadras.

#### The Carrion Cruz Family

Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, also a member of the FSLN Directorate, heads this family. His brother, Carlos Carrion Cruz, is secretary general of AMNLAE [Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association]. Their cousin, Javier Carrion Cruz, is a guerrilla commander, and their father, Luis Carrion Montoya, was coordinator of the government's financial system, but he is now engaged in private business.

#### The Ramirez Mercado Family

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government National Reconstruction, heads another family group in the government. His brother, Rogelio Ramirez Mercado, is the junta's representative for municipal affairs and is in charge of a multimillion [currency not specified] fund created with the Christmas bonus of all the Nicaraguan workers, which has been confiscated for 2 consecutive years. This fund is destined for the construction of basic works in the various departments. Rogelio Ramirez Mercado's wife is legal adviser of the nationalized Bank of Nicaragua. Another person closely related to Rogelio Ramirez Mercado is personnel chief of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute.

#### The Nunez Tellez Family

As another of the nine commanders, Carlos Nunez Tellez is president of the Council of State and, as mentioned previously, married one of Joaquín Cuadra Chamorro's daughters. Filiberto Nunez Tellez brother of Carlos, is deputy construction minister. Rene, another brother, is FSLN National Directorate secretary. Milena Nunez Tellez, a sister, is president of ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers].

#### Other Families

Several other families have benefited from the Sandinist regime, in which they occupy prominent positions of lesser political influence. These include the families of Chamorro Mora, Coronel Kautz, Lacayo Gabuardi, Castillo Martinez and Aguello Hurtado.

#### Lacayo Gabuardi

Relatives of Roberto Lacayo Gabuardi, deputy minister of housing, are part of another of the Sandinist regime's privileged families.

His brother, Oswaldo Lacayo Gabuardi, is a guerrilla commander and his sister Patricia is a national leader of the Sandinist Youth Organization. She is married to Commander Luis Carrion. Another sister, Titu Lacayo, is married to Horacio Arguello Icaza, a Finance Ministry adviser.

#### Castillo Martinez

There is also the Ernesto Castillo Martinez family. He is former justice minister and higher education director.

His brother Mario is FSLN purchasing agent in Nicaragua and Miguel, another brother, has a similar job in the United States. Silvia Castillo Martinez de Villa is an official at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport.

#### Coronel Kautz

Ricardo Coronel Kautz is deputy agrarian reform minister and Manuel Coronel Kautz, his brother, is manager of Agro-INRA, one of the agrarian reform sections. A sister, Blanca Coronel de Maturana, works in the Foreign Ministry. Carlos Coronel Kautz, another brother, was director of the State Fishing Enterprise until recently but resigned to join the southern front exiles under the leadership of Eden Pastora.

Arguello Hurtado

Finally, there is Roberto Arguello Hurtado's family, who is president of the Supreme Court of Justice. His brother Alvaro is a member of the Council of State and Horacio Arguello, a cousin, is a Finance Ministry adviser.

The Ortega Saavedras

Daniel and Humberto Ortega Saavedra are a special case. They hold down the most important positions in the Sandinist government; coordinator of the junta of reconstruction and chief of the armed forces.

Although they are the only two members of their family, they are perhaps the most powerful of the regime and they are considered the prototype of the "neo-bourgeoisie." Camilo, another brother, who fought to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was killed during the last stages of the insurrection. The Ortega Saavedra brothers are strongmen in the FSLN National Directorate.

MINISTRY CITES CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA191641 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Communique No 6 issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Department of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 18 June 1982]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that an operation was conducted to subdue a counter-revolutionary band that had been involved in frequent attacks and thefts in the Palam region, 20 km north of Rio Blanco in Matagalpa Department.

At 1030 on 17 June, a patrol of companeros from the Sandinist Peoples Army and the state security office clashed with the band on the banks of Bilampi River. Nine counterrevolutionaries were killed and two Sandinist armed forces members were wounded in this clash. The dead counterrevolutionaries include (Priciliano Martinez Sijuegos), better known as 20 Leguas, a former Somozist guardsman and the leader of the band.

We recovered weapons of various calibers and military uniforms in this action.

STATE COUNCIL AMENDS LAW ON STATE SECURITY

PA181600 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2229 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan State Council has approved amendments to a 1979 law increasing the years of prison to be served by those who commit crimes against public security. Those guilty of crimes against the nation's security will now have to serve 5 to 30-year sentences instead of 3 to 10 years previously stipulated.

Those who commit crimes aimed at totally or partially subjecting the country to foreign domination or who carry out activities to harm the nation's independence and integrity will receive new sentences. The same will happen to those who reveal political or security secrets concerning defense means or the state's foreign relations.

Those who damage installations, roads, bridges, projects or objects necessary for the country's defense will also receive sentences of from 5 to 30 years. The sentences for those who take up arms to attack the government, those who try to take over government organizations, try to overthrow the authorities or prevent them from carrying out their duties increased from 3 to 15 years.

CASTRO URGES NONALIGNED, UN TO END LEBANON WAR

FL181140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent messages to the nonaligned heads of state or government, the UN secretary general, the president of the UN General Assembly and the president of the Security Council, in view of the intensification of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

In his message to the Nonaligned Movement, Fidel once again calls on all the members to do whatever is in their power to put an end to the Zionist aggression, help those who resist this aggression with admirable heroism and courage and obtain the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading troops. He also stresses that all the nonaligned countries must act quickly and in a concerted and forceful manner to demand that the United Nations immediately adopt the necessary measures to defend Lebanon and the Palestinian people and defeat the nefarious designs of the Zionist aggressor and its accomplices.

In his letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Fidel emphasizes that the United Nations' absolutely unavoidable duty is to stop the aggressors, end their barbaric aggression and restore peace. He also states that it is not only a matter of stopping the consummation of a monstrous crime against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples but also to safeguard the prestige and moral authority of the United Nations which would be grievously harmed if it fails, in this dramatic and decisive hour, to fulfill its obligations.

Fidel asks UN General Assembly President Ismat al-Kittani to do everything possible for the General Assembly to assume its responsibilities in this crucial moment since its duty is to act immediately to put an end to the Israeli aggression and obtain the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading troops. Fidel's message to the Security Council president reminds him that in accordance with the UN Charter, the Council has an ineluctable responsibility, which is even more pressing in this case when, as is well-known, Israel is acting in clear and open violation of the council's resolutions. He urges the Council president to seek the adoption of the necessary measures that the present situation requires.

CASTRO TOURS STORM-RAVAGED AREAS NEAR HAVANA

PA201905 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, extensively toured the beaches east of the Cuban capital, which was one of the areas most severely hit by the heavy rains that ravaged Havana Province and Havana proper on Saturday. The president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers visited areas in which many homes were damaged by the floods and talked with the residents to inquire about their situation and the measures being adopted to ease the weather-related problems. During the last 24 hours, civil defense has evacuated over 30,000 inhabitants of the lowlands in the western provinces and lodged them in makeshift homes especially prepared for this purpose.

In Havana City alone, rain gages measured 306 millimeters of water on Saturday, which gives an idea of the intensity of the torrential rains that affected the area, making rivers and streams swell and destroying and seriously damaging bridges, roads and stretches of railroad tracks. According to the most recent report from the Cuban Institute for Meteorological Research, weather conditions have gradually improved in Matanzas, Havana, and Havana City Provinces. The report adds that some scattered rain and storm squalls are still affecting various places in the area and this weather will remain unchanged during the next few hours. The Cuban Meteorological Institute adds that navigation has been somewhat dangerous since Saturday along the southern coast from Cape San Antonio to the Isle of Youth and the Yucatan Channel. It says that as long as these weather conditions persist, much attention must be paid to advisories and civil defense instructions.

## Earlier Inspection Trip

FL142345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, toured several areas in Pinar del Rio Province affected by the recent heavy rains associated with Hurricane Alberto. And now for a report from the province's Radio Guama:

Fidel was accompanied by Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction, and Jaime Crombet, first secretary of the party in the province, both members of the Central Committee.

Fidel asked about other flood-affected areas such as Guane, Minas and Vinales which he was not able to visit due to lack of time. At the Pinar del Rio hotel he asked about the number of tourists registered at the time of the storm, damages suffered by the hotel, the time when the waters rose to the highest level and other details.

Surrounded by the workers, Fidel listened to stories such as the cow that was drowning and was saved by a Soviet hotel guest who brought it inside the hotel where it remained until the waters receded. (Lydia Diaz Olivera) told about how she had arrived at the hotel on a boat at 0800 and together with other local guests, among them Havana television sportscaster, Eddie Martin, carried goods from the store to the second floor. (Miralda Gonzalez Ramos), secretary of the party provincial committee, had glowing words about the conduct of the hotel guests at the most trying times of the flood and cited a Soviet doctor who was registered at the hotel and immediately offered his services as needed.

Fidel asked whether there was a dam upriver. When told that it was planned, he said that once completed there would be no more floods. Fidel heard the story of hotel employee (Mayra Garcia), who said that she was the first to dive into the water and Fidel said jokingly: Now you must all write a book about your adventures during the hurricane. He praised the attitude of the hotel employees and the quick actions taken in the municipality.

A large crowd quickly gathered at the hotel's entrance. Surrounding the commander in chief, they hugged him, shook his hand and told him they remained optimistic, would recover their losses and would progress even more.

In San Juan y Martinez he asked (Francisco Rodriguez), first secretary of the municipality, about how the flood had started and the damages it caused. He asked if there was some plans for a dam which would prevent flooding in the future and provide other benefits at the same time. Comrade Jaime Crombet told him that it was not planned but that it would be a good idea since besides preventing floods, it would resolve the problem of lack of water suffered by farming in that area, especially for tobacco and tubers. Jaime Crombet explained that the decision had been made to rebuild most of the 64 houses destroyed just outside San Juan on the road to Guane here in Pinar del Rio Province.

Fidel's tour also included a visit to the area known as Galafre Nuevo, where construction workers of brigade 50 who are building the highway were working hard on a detour road because the bridge there had been destroyed and there was no way to reach Guane. After greeting the workers, Fidel asked about the time it would take to finish this temporary road. He also had a chat there with a group of workers and students who were traveling to San Juan y Martinez. They explained to him that in order to get there they had to cross there bridges that had been destroyed, walk some 300 m and hitchhike the rest of the way.

Again in Pinar del Rio, the commander in chief and his party visited the food enterprises where they inspected the level that the water had reached and damages to a candy factory that had sustained the most damage.

The mark of the water level could still be seen on the walls. (Eduardo Lavandera), director of the enterprise explained the damages suffered, mainly in raw materials, finished goods and a large number of machines flooded by the waters. The equipment is now receiving the required repairs while a major effort is being made to get the ice plant on line as soon as possible because of the need for that product. The pasteurizer is also being repaired and should begin operation in the next few days. (Lavandera) said that they had not abandoned this year's work plan and if the raw materials were received, they would struggle to fulfill it because that was their commitment.

On his way out of the candy factory Fidel had a chat with a group of workers about the flood and the quality of the candy. He jokingly told them: You will still be talking about this flood 25 years from now. He wished the workers a quick recovery of all that was lost.

During his tour through the city of Pinar del Rio, he noted the progress made in public health and educational facilities, such as the new hospital, the school of medical sciences under construction, the Friedrich Engels vocational school, the electronic enterprise, the Tanya the Guerrilla teacher's training school, the EIDE [School for sports beginners], the EPEF [Elementary Physical Education School], the health services technical school, the construction workers technical school and the economy polytechnic school. He also expressed interest in other works [under construction], such as the pediatrics hospital's intensive care unit.

As he passed by the stadium, he asked about the gymnasium under construction and praised the development the province is achieving in magnificent sports facilities, also noting the province team's recent victory in the 8th [baseball] tournament through the brilliant pitching of Julio Romero.

Later, the first secretary of the party Central Committee held a meeting with Jaime [Crombet], Lopez Moreno, Orlando Lugo, president of the provincial assembly of the people's government, and Carol Miranda, the second secretary of the party in the province, to review the inspection tour and was told about the state of other municipalities similarly affected.

The commander in chief directed that a study be conducted to examine the possibilities of building dams north of the areas flooded by the Guama, San Juan and Cuyaguaje Rivers and to evaluate the possible channeling [of the waters] downriver to prevent such costly flooding. The commander in chief repeatedly stressed the importance of dams such as Bacunagua, La Paila and Juventud, which besides providing irrigation waters for farming, also prevent flooding, proving once again the correctness of the revolution's policies of building large dams.

He also outlined the course for the province's economic development. He said that because of the damages suffered, the province will be provided with some vehicles for public transportation and told what measures should be taken to achieve the quickest recovery from the damages suffered by the floods in Pinar del Rio Province's westernmost areas.

He said he was concerned about compensating the affected families for the losses suffered, the distribution of materials to repair houses and directed that houses be repaired as soon as possible. The commander in chief, together with Lopez Moreno and Comrade Jaime Crombet, evaluated the measures needed to establish temporary transportation for all the routes affected and to provide the resources needed to rebuild the bridges and sewers destroyed and to repair those which were damaged. They also studied the work force and means for reestablishing the railroad link between Pinar del Rio and Guane. Fidel said he was concerned about the hauling of silica sand from its source, near Cortes, to Pinar del Rio, because of its importance to several glass industries. The transportation is carried out by railroad and is now out of service.

They also studied the resources available to repair canefield area roads, the restoration of waterways, such as the (Trasvase), Magistral, (Dique) and Bulgaro canals, the building of destroyed tobacco houses, repair of those damaged and other facilities affected.

The commander in chief left, regretting that he did not have sufficient time to visit areas of the Vinales, Guane, and Minas municipalities in Pinar del Rio which were the most severely affected. He said he was confident that in view of the spirit he saw in the people during his tour, the Pinar del Rio residents will recover from the losses suffered and will continue to achieve success in the overall development of the province.

STATION TERMS REAGAN'S UN SPEECH DISAPPOINTING

FL181330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1201 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations -- The UN General Assembly on disarmament will continue today at the United Nations, in yesterday's session, the international delegates were disappointed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech reiterating his country's warmongering stance.

Reagan said his country will negotiate with the Soviet Union only after concluding its arms buildup. Reagan's speech contained harsh language and attacks against the Soviet Union, but the U.S. President did not mention the Soviet offer not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Although world public opinion did not expect anything new in favor of peace to be included in Reagan's speech, the virulence of his words and his tacit refusal to engage in real peace negotiations as well as his unrestricted defense of the arms race amazed participants at the UN general assembly on disarmament.

For his part, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has accused the United States of trying to attain military superiority in order to implement a policy of world domination.

Rodriguez Criticism

PA190144 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, has told newsmen that Ronald Reagan's speech to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament should be considered a sign of the failure of U.S. policy projections. In an interview with PRENSA LATINA, Rodriguez said that the fact that Reagan failed to mention the most recent Soviet peace proposal and the USSR's unilateral decision to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons is in itself significant and indicates the weakness of U.S. foreign policy positions.

Rodriguez noted that Reagan received much less applause than that given by the General Assembly in plenum to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's speech.

Most of the delegations did not applaud the U.S. President, the Cuban leader said, because no one can understand how, at a time when the world could be the victim of a nuclear conflagration, the head of state such a powerful and decisive nation could fail to respond to the USSR's realistic and sensible, initiatives, choosing instead to repeat hackneyed theories and old proposals that were examined in their time and were rejected because they were found to be unconstructive.

In response to a PRENSA LATINA question about Reagan's failure to include in his speech any message for the underdeveloped countries, Rodriguez said that the U.S. President is not interested in poverty in the world, or even in his own country, where he is trying to suppress programs that benefit blacks, chicanos and other have-nots of U.S. society.

DOMINICACHARLES ACCUSES LEFTIST LEADER OF PLOTTING

FL182005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 18, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has accused a top official of the left leaning Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance of inviting Soviet help for a revolutionary uprising in Dominica and other Caribbean countries. But the official she named, Richard Charles, has dismissed the accusation as baseless. He also noted in a letter to the prime minister which he made public, that Miss Charles was immune from law suits of slander and defamation, having made the statements from the floor of the House of Assembly.

Miss Charles who is also national security minister based her accusation on what she said was a Radio Moscow interview which emanated from Cuba on May 23. Miss Charles said Richard Charles was asked "in what way can we help the comrades," and Richard Charles' reply was: "by means of assisting in a revolutionary uprising in Dominica and the rest of the democratic countries of the whole Caribbean."

In his letter shortly after the prime minister's remarks were made (on Monday), Mr Charles said he was interviewed by a Radio Havana reporter while visiting Cuba May 15-19. Mr Charles said the question (about assistance) was never asked and the answer -- which Miss Charles said he gave -- was never given.

Mr Charles, who is also general secretary of the Dominica Farmers Union, said he had been invited to Cuba by the Organisation of Small Farmers of Cuba. He was accompanied by another Dominican Clement Richards.

Mr Charles said he was challenging the prime minister to produce a copy of the radio interview she referred to. Alternately, he requested a public apology to himself and Farmers' Union "for this malicious, unprovoked and totally unnecessary smearing of my public image."

Miss Charles' Dominica Freedom Party has survived two coup attempts since coming to power in July 1980. She made reference to the Richard Charles' interview while underlining the need to strengthen the country's security. She declared: "There are times when security matters require secrecy and silence and there are times when security matters require publicity of the highest order to prevent the danger to the community that is being threatened."

JAMAICAUK WANTS TO REESTABLISH TIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

FL181900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 18, (CANA) -- The United Kingdom wants to re-establish good relations with Latin American countries which supported Argentina during her conflict with Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, British high commissioner in Kingston, Barry Smallman said last night. "We want to re-establish the best relations we can with those countries (who were in support of Argentina)", the diplomat told members of the Kiwanis Club here.

Fighting between Britain and Argentina over the 200-island archipelago ended Monday when Argentine forces surrendered in the Falkland capital, Port Stanley. Mr Smallman said Britain recognised the loyalty and friendship Latin America accorded Argentina during the war, even though there was difficulty in approving [the] military junta's resort to force to take control of the islands.

Argentina invaded the South Atlantic Islands which Britain had ruled for more than a century on April 2. The conflict rented hemispheric alliances [with] nearly all Caribbean states backing London and most Latin American countries accusing Britain of pursuing colonialist policies.

Saying Latin American countries "are our friends too", Mr Smallman added that despite provocations, Britain had offered no threats to the South American mainland, containing its response to the Argentine action to the islands.

"They (the countries of South America) can look back to the sympathy and practical help given to many [by], Britain at the time of their own independence, in the name of that principle of self-determination of peoples [for] which we have been fighting for over the past 10 weeks", he declared.

The ambassador said that the euphoria of victory and peace and the shifting justifications for defeat should not be allowed to blur the real issue over the Falklands conflict. He went on: "Men have died because of the miscalculations and illusions of opportunist military groups in a struggle, as Britain and her friends have seen it, to preserve fundamental principles -- the principles of human liberty and freedom of choice, the supremacy of the interests of real persons over real estate."

#### ECONOMIC GROUP SAYS GOVERNMENT TO GET \$500 MILLION

FL191758 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Some U.S. \$500-million is to be made available to Jamaica in the next 12 months by major Western governments and financial institutions attending the 5th meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development in Washington, D.C.

According to a CANA report from Washington, the group members committed themselves on Monday to making the money available to Jamaica. The CANA report said: Washington, D.C., June 15 (CANA): Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga, today sought additional financial aid from several Western commercial banks for his government's long-term programme to put the island's rundown economy back on a firm footing.

Mr Seaga met bankers from Canada, Europe, Japan and Brazil to seek aid for several projects in the Caribbean island. About 32 bankers from 27 organisations attended the meeting, which allowed Mr Seaga's presentation on his government's economic recovery programme to major Western aid donors yesterday.

Banking sources said Mr Seaga's presentation on the programme, which in 1981 pulled the Jamaica economy out of seven straight years of negative growth, went down well with the group. Yesterday, major Western governments and financial institutions attending the fifth meeting of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED) said they had committed themselves to making almost \$500 million available to Jamaica in the next 12 months.

BURNHAM PROPOSES FRIENDLY DIALOGUE ON ESSEQUIBO

PA200232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Jun 82

[By Paul Persaud]

[Text] Georgetown, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Forbes Burnham, the president of Guyana, departing from his usual aggressiveness in defense of Essequibo, put out a friendly hand to Venezuela last night "to continue searching for a friendly solution" to the territorial conflict that exists between the two countries.

Burnham delivered a speech that was broadcast over radio, pointing out that the Port of Spain protocol, signed on 18 June 1970 by Guyana, Great Britain and Venezuela in Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago, has expired. The protocol expired last Friday.

"We hope that Venezuela, like Guyana, is prepared to solve this problem on friendly terms, because the Port of Spain protocol expired at the express desire of the Venezuelan Government, which thereby exercised its right to prevent the document's automatic renewal for another 12 years," Burnham said.

"What next, you might ask. We will simply return to the 1966 Geneva agreement, which urges our countries to reach an agreement on the problem, the negative aspects of which have affected the friendly negotiations that should exist between two neighboring countries," Burnham added.

The Geneva agreement was signed by Guyana, Great Britain and Venezuela on 17 February 1966, exactly 3 months before Guyana was granted its independence by Great Britain.

"From our viewpoint, we feel that Venezuela has taken a unilateral attitude toward the problem in the past," Burnham pointed out.

"We must work to establish a favorable climate for dialogue, which should take priority under the circumstances," Burnham added.

"That is why Guyana insists that efforts to reach a peaceful agreement by intensified and why it definitely rejects any violent action," Burnham said.

Burnham noted that "the international arbitration of 3 October 1899 was an impartial and important step toward a solution to the problem that was both absolutely honest and legally valid."

"However, we cannot disregard the fact that Venezuela does not accept international arbitration of the problem," Burnham indicated, referring to Venezuela's rejection of the agreement.

"Guyana wishes to live in peace with all nations, particularly with its neighbors, based on absolute respect for the UN Charter and for the principles of international law," Burnham said.

"We are willing to hold a dialogue with Venezuela dealing with every aspect of the problem, based on respect for the dignity of both states and for their complete sovereignty under international law as it relates to their existence," Burnham pointed out.

"Of the many reasons for our desire for peace the foremost is that the people of Guyana need to improve their damaged economy, which has been affected by price crises in the international markets for our basic products," the Guyanese president indicated.

The prices of bauxite and sugar have dropped in the international markets and 80 percent of the Guyanese economy depends upon those two products. "Our position is supported by the nonaligned countries, by the Caribbean Community, by the members of the Commonwealth and by the many third world countries that support just causes," Burnham said. Burnham concluded by saying that "we are not alone. Our main task is to survive as a nation and as a country. We are prepared for the best, but we are always ready to face the worst."

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRSLATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT URGING REGIONAL UNITY

PY202152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Andres Townsend, secretary of the Latin American Parliament, asserted today that the Latin American Parliament will promote the formation of a movement of Latin American unity to prevent future imperialistic aggressions such as the one staged in the Malvinas.

Townsend, a Peruvian deputy, traveled to Buenos Aires today at the invitation of a group of politicians. He will express to the Argentine people the Latin American Parliament's full support for the Argentine cause and sovereign rights over the Malvinas at the special request of Gilberto Avila, president of the Latin American Parliament and a Colombian senator.

Townsend said a state of alert must be maintained to prevent mad actions such as those carried out by Margaret Thatcher. He also said it must be recalled that Guatemalan territorial integrity has already been disrupted when Belize was taken from it, and that now an attempt is being made to create a conflict between Venezuela and Guyana over the Essequibo. Noting that the Latin American Parliament supports Venezuela's legitimate claim, Townsend stated that Gilberto Avila has let on another trip, going from Bogota to Strasbourg to present a protest to the European Parliament over the measures imposed against Argentina. Townsend concluded that in the wake of the Angola-Argentine conflict, Avila will seek a review of the relations between the two parliaments.

COLOMBIAGOVERNMENT DECREES END TO STATE OF SIEGE

PA202353 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1854 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 20 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Under normal conditions, Colombia today put an end to the state of siege which had been in effect since 1948 to check political violations and the escalation of guerrilla subversion. No special ceremony was held to mark the end of the state of siege and the return to constitutional normalcy.

The decree by the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay simply went into effect once the causes that had led to the disruption of public order had ceased. "This proves that the state of siege served its purpose, that is, to prepare the ground that made possible the return to the legal status," Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman told newsmen.

FARC BLAMED FOR 14 DEATHS IN PUERTO BOYACA AREA

PA190057 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- Troops from the 1st Brigade were dispatched early this morning to the Puerto Boyaca area, where police reported that 14 violent deaths occurred in the past 72 hours. The soldiers will try to locate a cell of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, that assaulted the estate known as (El Recuerdo), where guerrillas shot and killed six people, including four young people who refused to be recruited into the subversive movement.

The 8 other bodies were found 20 km from the farm. According to a report received in Bogota, they were killed Tuesday morning.

PERUBELAUNDE EXAMINES U.S. LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

PY210911 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2033 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said today that the United States made a mistake in proclaiming its support for Britain in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands [words indistinct] four winds. In his regular Sunday press conference Belaunde also requested Great Britain to cease hostilities in the South Atlantic in order not to delay negotiations in view of the just Argentine claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas. He said that there should be no doubt about Argentine rights over the islands which were seized by force and are now occupied by force.

Regarding U.S. policy toward Latin America, he said Washington will have to review it and launch a program for development of the region. He added that the Marshall Plan, which was launched by the United States for the economic recovery of Europe after World War II, was successful and Washington could implement a similar plan in Latin America in order to make up for the damage this conflict (over the Malvinas) has caused.

URUGUAYFOREIGN MINISTER TERMS TIES WITH U.S. EXCELLENT

PY201017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1358 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguay could play a key role in helping the United States improve its relations with Latin America in the wake of the Malvinas conflict, diplomatic sources said. Uruguay's friendly relations with the United States were not affected by Washington's strong pro-British position, but became tense as a result of an isolated incident.

Today more than ever I can state emphatically that the level of our relations is excellent, Uruguyan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero told newsmen shortly after Argentine forces surrendered on the Malvinas. The sources added that in view of its close ties with both Argentina and the United States, Uruguay can be the ideal mediator to rebuild confidence between the government of President Ronald Reagan and its Latin American counterparts, which, although in varying degrees, supported Buenos Aires strongly in the conflict.

U.S. Seeks Help

PY190350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The United States, which is interested in overcoming its recent frictions with Latin America, apparently has requested Uruguay's good offices to overcome misunderstandings that have arisen as a result of the conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Thomas Aranda, U.S. ambassador in Montevideo, today delivered a message to Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero from Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. It was learned that in the message Enders praised Valdes Otero for his actions, for the concern he demonstrated as chairman of the consultative meeting of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and for his efforts to preserve the system and to enforce international law.